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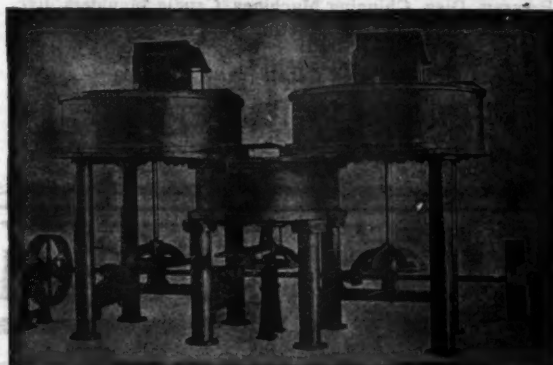
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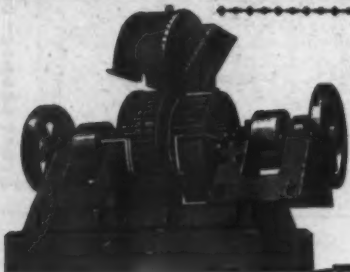
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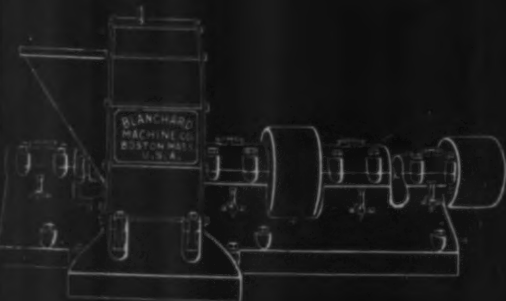
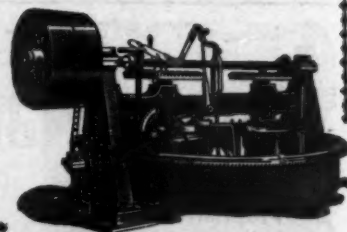
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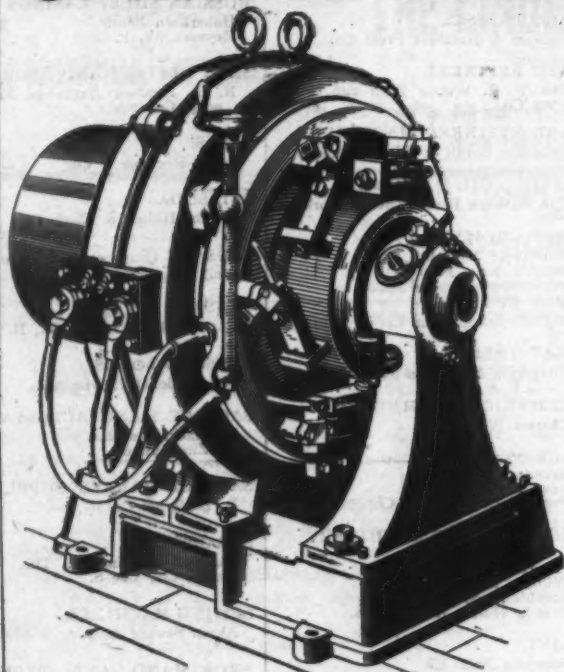
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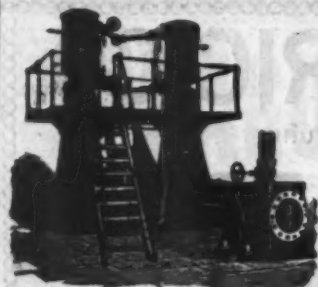
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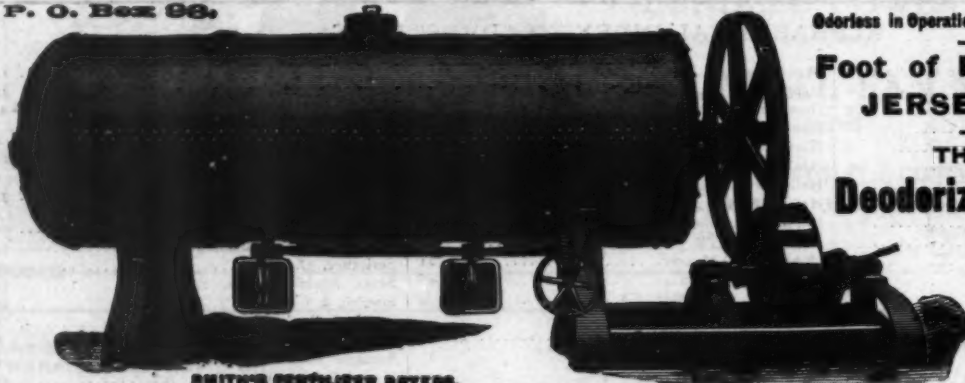
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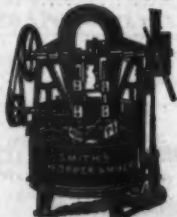
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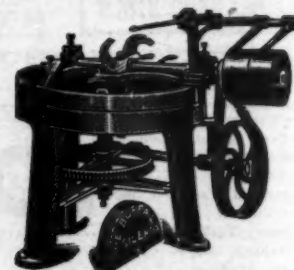
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WANT & FOR SALE ADS. can be found on page 42



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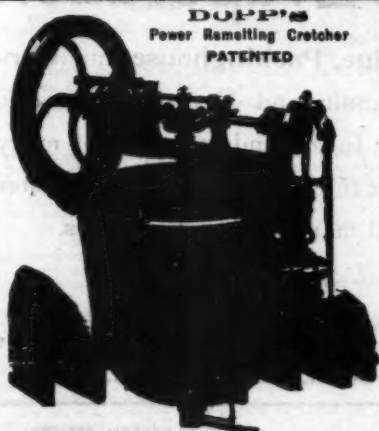
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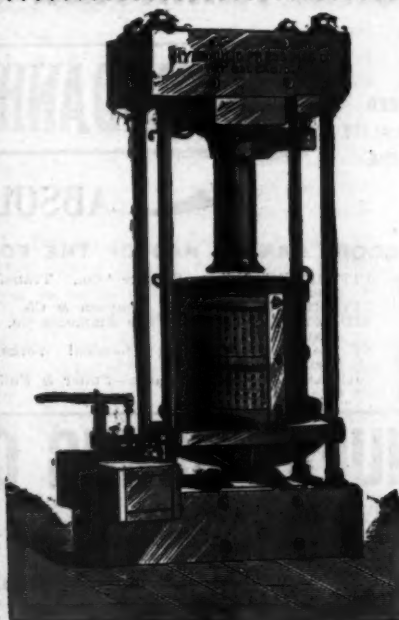
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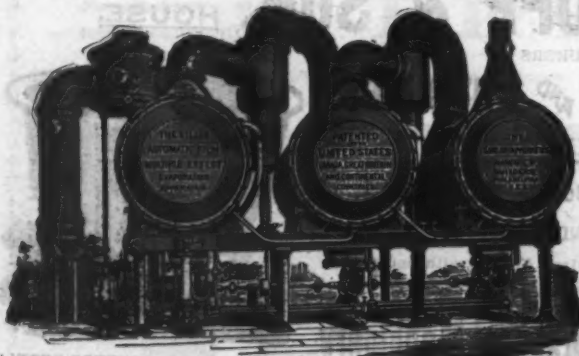
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries
of the United States.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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BOOM FAKES AND DANGERS.

On the wave of prosperity are riding concerns which will sink when the wave of prosperity ceases to carry them. Safe businesses cannot be flashed up and swelled out by a distending era. They must be built up. The dangers which are now besetting businesses and commercial enterprises beset affairs in an era which is yet painfully felt in the life of some honorable houses. The reaction found the market flooded with watered stock and with insecure structural foundations. These conditions naturally forced shrinkages and wrecks which induced and aggravated a panic which belted the world and paralyzed the commercial and banking life of many countries before the normal condition was again reached.

The gathering of material for a similar state of business is now going on at a rate which may soon cause even careless men to think. A species of consolidation is cementing the adhesion of individual concerns into a larger and better organized whole. When this is not on an overcapitalized basis the safety of such organization is prudent and safe. Most of these assimilations and consolidations, however, are on a watered basis, leaving it to good management to work the general public into a system of prices which will pay the calculated profits and dividends. There is a greater danger than all of these and a danger for which the present wave of prosperity and its methods are responsible. We refer to the legerdemain schemes which are being manipulated in the face of the public solely for speculating purposes. The corporations' main idea is to, with a flourish of trumpets, present the deception as a real thing, divert the attention of the victims to the beautiful wave of prosperity and while the scene is delighting the searcher for the short-road-to-fortune, pass out the shares, take in the cash payment and proceed with the next floatation. The specter of the future is an incident and the greatest evil of a boom.

The farmers, for instance, are being hoodwinked into a general cold storage scheme which is to have a big central warehouse for the more even distribution of their products, etc., etc. This whole scheme is a concoction. The money may be raised and the bluff carried so far as the building of another asset for the inevitable bankrupt schedule.

Another great scheme of cold storage is planned for sundry purposes and sundry people. This also is a share-selling bluff. The parties behind these beneficiaries for the farmers, gardeners, dairy people and smaller people of all classes, are some of the same who failed to humbug certain governments, the shipping interests of England, and certain people in Canada. The United States seems now to be the boom center and we have the misfortune of having attracted these "floaters" into our wave of prosperity. The great evil of this revival of commercial life will be the floating of impracticable and worthless company schemes upon our people. Those who are trained in business life will

not feel the blow much, because they will avoid the fakes, but the untrained will be the fleeced victims.

Cold storage is the pet field for the boomers, but other fields are also invaded. There is no remedy but to avoid schemes which guarantee a high per cent. by parties who do not invest a cent in them. It is boom plunder.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG AND THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The German Agrarians must be reduced to great straits and forced to desperate means to substantiate their position in opposition to the Imperial German meat bill and American meats. When they assume to quote The National Provisioner as an ally and as indorsing their contention they have wantonly or ignorantly perverted every vestige of truth to do so. If there is one thing which this paper has ever done it is the upholding and the defence of the healthfulness, the purity and the high character of American food products, and especially American meats, because we have always found these products to be what we have persistently claimed for them.

If there is one set of men on God's universe whom we have uniformly characterized as being selfish and illogical, that class is the German Agrarians, who seem to be blindly selfish and intensely illogical, if not purposely unscrupulous.

In spite of our well known and oft repeated position in regard to the Agrarian party and to our meat products we understand, from European sources, that members of the Agrarian party have stated in the course of debate, on the floor of the Reichstag, that The National Provisioner and Senator Mason, of Illinois, have stated that "American corned beef and American sausages are made from the poorest cattle driven into the stock yards and from horse meat." We could not have said such a palpably ignorant and untrue thing. We have persistently stated the contrary. It is a prostitution of parliamentary debate to seize the high position of this paper and to falsely use its good name in a desperate cause, as has been done recently by the Agrarian members of the Reichstag. The Agrarians should know better, as this journal is largely subscribed for in official and German meat trade quarters. We are reasonably sure Senator Mason has said no such thing as is credited to him either. We can find no statement in the published utterances of the Senator from Illinois which could be distorted into such an assertion, and we feel that he has said no such a foolish and indefensible thing.

We are taking immediate measures to contradict the statements made as to this paper in the Reichstag. This contradiction will be made in the Reichstag itself, to the German Minister, and to the German press and people. We shall nail this canard to the mouths of those who uttered it and leave them to their discomfiture. Our corned beef and sausages are made from our good commercial beef.

BUTTER IN JUDGES' EYES.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has unhorsed itself from that high position which should be occupied by a court of justice. This tribunal has confessed itself to be neither a court of law nor a court of justice.

Equity precedes the law, and equity in an ordinary cause of action is a simple sense of justice put in the form of a bench decision where the letter of the law does not exactly fit the case or fits it too roughly or too tight.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has virtually said that the Capital City Dairy and the Union Dairy Company must leave Columbus and Cleveland and quit the State if they desire to sell oleomargarine with any color in it whatever. The court in its curious decision revoking the charters of these companies says that butterine cannot be sold in Ohio "in imitation of butter;" nor even made in any color. Will this Supreme Court now tell us what color it fixes as in imitation of creamery butter? Will the court fix the hue and the standard of tint? May be this intelligent set of musty and circumscribed bench jurists does not know that butter is every color from white to red; real red. In its natural color dairy butter is a light tallow and the tints from that up to a light buff color. At the buff tint the artificial color takes up the coloring matter and usurps all of the shades right up to a red, which is used in making brown gravies. If this court does not know these things we state them here so the eminent noodles who have, under the guise of a bench decision, voiced their bias against butterine may take an artist's view of the situation. As butter—commercial butter—is every shade from white, through all the hues of brown, to a red to suit different national and provincial tastes in what color shall oleomargarine be made? Black? Blue? Green? These shades might be made and passed up to the political judges in Ohio to illustrate to them the sense of their learned dairy essay, as well as the animus of the cow butter people.

Butter's natural color is white to a light buff, according to feed, cow and season; made so by the varying per cents of butyric flavor and butter fats. Artificially colored butter is from a light buff to a deep red or maroon color; some a cherry red. A large section of the German trade at home and in this country will buy nothing but white butter. Every section of our country and every province in Europe has the peculiar shade of butter which its trade will buy and it will buy no other. The American manufacturer has to make his product for home and foreign consumption in the color suitable to the color preference of the particular port to which it goes for sale. Red butter, for instance, is specially prized in France and French colonies; Spain and Spanish colonies as well as by other countries and their possessions for making brown gravies.

The decision of a court, therefore, which will destroy a large industry in its State at the behest of a selfish gang of butter sellers

is a judicial anarchist more dangerous to public right and human liberty than oleomargarine can be to human health.

The fact that a high court can be influenced to such a lamentable extent suggests the densest ignorance, the meanest subservieny or worse. Under such circumstances personal and business rights are unsafe and trade is in jeopardy.

We are sorry to see such a miserable exhibition of judicial intelligence or fairness as that shown in the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio which uncharters two big industries and drives from the "Buckeye" State two of the cleanest and most substantial commercial concerns within its borders.

Such provincial tyranny offers another strong reason why Congress should kill the Grout and similar bills and turn its attention to national food questions in way of a strong National Pure Food Law which will protect both the public health and factories which make perfectly hygienic foods. This is the national need. Commerce will strongly demand such an enactment.

SCIENCE CORRECTS AN ERROR.

The eminent medical scientists who have been discussing the merits of white or dark flesh as a more preferable and more easily digestive food have developed the fact that the white meat of certain kinds of flesh is the better food viand. Many other important scientific and medicinal facts were discovered and made known during the experiments which Drs. Offer and Rosenquist, the eminent foreign scientists, made in the course of the discussion of this vexed and still unsettled food problem. The laboratory researches of these and other capable professional men elucidated the fact that the white meat of fresh venison and fish was the more suitable dietary because it was more easily assimilated and contained "less uric acid and nitrogenous extractives." The general faith in white meats accounts for the general prescribing of the white meat of fowls for the sick rooms and hospitals. The recent analyses of the experts who are pursuing this hygienic problem show that the white meat of poultry, veal, beef, pork and mutton do not materially differ from the dark meat of the same species; the average amount of extractives and nitrogenous derivatives being about the same in each kind.

The most important extractives found in meat are: Sarcosolactic acid and butyric acid, a natural volatile acid in butter. None of these acids in meat are harmful except when taken in small quantities, but a gorge of them is harmful. This may account measurably for the stupor and other noticeable effects upon the eater which follow the gormandizing of meat. The addition of ample vegetable portions to the meat measurably neutralizes the uric acid effect which a heavy meat diet has upon the human system.

The discussions in which the European specialists are now engaged tend to show that the modern treatment of meats by the up-to-date abattoir and refrigerator produces a

much healthier product for the table than the blood-clotted, warm flesh which the old-time butcher used to wad into the stomach of our ancestors.

The packinghouse has, these experts show, been leading in the direction of a clean, pure diet, at every stage eliminating only the harmful elements while introducing no new dangers.

OUR TRADE IN BRAZIL.

(Special from Rio Janeiro.)

The export trade of the United States with Brazil for 1899 shows a very slight decline of \$86,154, which is equivalent to 5½ per cent., compared with that of 12.4 for that of Great Britain, 11.5 for that of Argentina, 10.6 for that of Germany. The only one showing a positive increase is that of France, with 2.2. Altogether the export trade of the United States with this country seems to be on a healthy footing and is likely to develop proportionately more than its competitors.

Should the Brazilian Government insist on the differential tariff on French goods, there will doubtless be a good field for the extension of American trade, especially in such articles as butter, potatoes, fish, furs, furniture, dyes, tools, silver plate and machinery.

FOR REDUCING DUTY ON CANNED GOODS.

(Special from the Capital.)

Washington, April 19.—The War Department has taken up the question of reducing the tariff on American canned goods, preserves, etc., going to the Philippines. The matter was brought to the attention of the department by Representative Needham, of California, who represents one of the great fruit districts. He pointed out that American canned goods, tomatoes, peaches, apricots, etc., were practically barred from the Philippines because of the military regulations continuing the old Spanish prohibitory rates against these goods. As the Pacific Coast offered specially favorable shipping facilities for such goods Mr. Needham urged that the rates be reduced to a point permitting American canned goods to find a market in the archipelago. He has received a letter from Assistant Secretary Melklejohn, who has charge of the customs branch, saying the matter has been taken up for careful consideration, with a view to determining whether a reduction can be made, and Mr. Needham has reason to believe that his efforts will prove successful.

TURKEY AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(Special from Constantinople.)

"All the embassies have applied to their government for instructions in case extreme measures become necessary on the question of import duties. All the ambassadors and foreign envoys are now working in praiseworthy unity. The Americans had hitherto been apathetic, but now they are manifesting an inclination to put in a word also."

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL PRODUCTION.

Clip of—	Bales	Decrease on Clip of 1894.
1894.....	1,979,000	.....
1895.....	1,854,000	125,000
1896.....	1,845,000	134,000
1897.....	1,711,000	268,000
1898.....	1,665,000	314,000
1899.....	1,565,000	414,000

Total decrease.....1,255,000

GERMAN MINERS AGAINST MEAT BILL.

Berlin, April 18.—The Congress of Organized German Miners, now in session at Altenburg, has adopted resolutions vigorously antagonizing any exclusion of American meats from imports.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

FREQUENT FLUCTUATIONS — THE MARKETS HAVE ARRIVED AT THAT POINT WHEN TEMPORARILY MORE LIBERAL REACTIONS ARE PROBABLE—STATISTICALLY THE POSITION IS ALL RIGHT FOR GOOD SUPPORT, BUT MANIPULATION WILL NOW BE MOST PROMINENT—OUTSIDERS MORE FREELY SHAKEN OUT—INCREASING DISPOSITION TO PUT OUT JULY CONTRACTS AT THE CURRENT PRICES—A GOOD DISTRIBUTING BUSINESS AND OCCASIONAL LIBERAL LINES TAKEN FOR EXPORT.

We think prices have now reached that high point when more money can be made in speculative deals in the way of manipulation, and that decided reactions are altogether probable at times, to be followed by quick recoveries. Not much more, does it seem probable, that the bull side will be persistently clung to, but rather that the market will be broken frequently temporarily to get the stuff from outsiders, and that almost immediately that there will be a rebound to firm rates, with the outsiders tailing in again on the reaction to an upward tendency to be crowded out as before. This condition of affairs has been more marked this week than at any time in the recent upward tendency, and is likely to be more of a feature from this along, and because prices have, seemingly, reached near the outside limit possible even with all of the highly favorable statistical conditions considered. Of course there is a good deal of talk of lard reaching 8, before the limit of the advance is reached; and that price is not so much above current figures that it is impossible to secure, particularly in consideration of the radical advances that have been made at times latterly, but if it gets there the probability of which, however, we doubt, it would seem to be the outside rate, and there would stand out more pointedly the disposition to unload oftener to causing decided reactions in prices, and by which the speculative element would be even more favored profit taking. It looks to us as though there was an increasing desire to get out July contracts by the packers at current prices, as though they were well satisfied with them, while undoubtedly the July trading has been of a much more extensive and exciting character. While the situation looks as though it could be well supported through this and next month, with the belief, however, as before expressed, of temporary important reactions on manipulation, yet July itself, as that month is reached, is open to more doubt as to the probability of its supporting the full force of the current strength, while the condition of the market then will depend of course upon the extent of the summer marketing of hogs, over which there is marked variability of opinion. Of course we recognize the fact that some of the people who are taking much larger supplies of hogs for the summer months, and claiming that there is plenty of corn in the country for feeding, the statistical exhibit of the Gov-

ernment had been claiming ahead all through the winter months larger supplies of the swine than appeared, and by that much were way out of line of the facts in their calculations. Yet at the same time they have secured latterly recruits to their opinions of larger hog supplies later on, while the fact that there is an increasing disposition to make July contracts of the products at the going prices is suggestive of possibilities for that month. On the other hand, as a contention that the July delivery may be well supported to current if not better prices is the feeling that meanwhile the receipts of hogs are likely to be small, that the stocks of products are moderate, that there is an immense shortage in the packing thus far this season by comparison with the previous year, which cannot be changed materially through to the summer months, and that from this shortage and the brisk consumption, which latter is well up to the previous season's volume, that the small supplies of the products will enable packers to give good support to strong prices, and that they would relax their efforts of confident views only as they were most anxious to get in any possible larger supply of swine at that time at easy prices and worked the products to further the movement. But the near future supplies of swine, or the possibilities of their materially increasing, is likely to be cyphered out in a few days, and for the reason that the country is pretty well assured that the limit of the advance for hogs and the products is nearly reached, and that as swine are not likely to be much higher in price the chances would be taken of forwarding any surplus marketable hogs to marketable points. Our own idea is that while there will be probably some increase of the hog supplies for a few days, that it will not amount to much, as a factor, and that when these supplies are gathered in the products will resume strong conditions of prices, while that the diminishing weights of the hogs recently received have pointed out a pretty close shipment of desirable hogs from farmers' hands. Some of the packers have been good buyers of the products right along, while others when they have had good profits have been sellers, but in a general way when a break in prices has occurred and the outsiders have been inclined to spill out their holdings, the packers at inside prices have gathered them in. There is unquestionably a good home business in all products, and so closely are desirable lines of meats sold, in connection with the export movements, that packers find a good deal of difficulty in meeting demands promptly. Then again both lard and meats are going out liberally on old buying orders, and the moderate stocks West are being pulled down further this month. The general export demand at present halts a little, as indicated as yet to follow the outside figures, but occasional liberal lines are taken. It may be said that statistically all hog products are in better shape than at any other time latterly for strong prices, but that the drift of the markets from now on will wait upon the features indicated through this review. In New York, there has been cautious buying of steam lard, and the continent shippers are taking refined lard in a moderate way only. But city lard is sold up close to exporters and refiners at any advance that has been made, while the city cutters have been able to sell bellies much more freely at higher prices on the increased cost of hogs, while shoulders are

scarce and held higher, and hams are again doing better. The compound lard business all over the country is quite active, and with the increased cost of cotton oil and oleo-stearine is at higher prices. The Cuban demands for general products is somewhat livelier.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,904 barrels pork, 15,006,384 pounds lard, and 15,414,248 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 8,022 barrels pork, 10,832,960 pounds lard, and 21,167,152 pounds meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 5527 barrels pork, 12,630,422 pounds lard, and 16,409,005 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 3,756 barrels pork, 6,500,535 pounds lard, and 16,798,100 pounds meats.

BEEF HAMS are unsettled in price, favoring buyers; car lots offered at \$20.00.

BEEF—Exporters are moderately buying, and there are fair home demands; city tierced extra India mess at \$17.50@18.00; barreled, extra mess at \$10.50@11.00; family, at \$13.00@13.50, and packer at \$11.50@12.00.

CANNED MEATS—Quotations, 1-pound cans, \$1.25; 2-lb. do., \$2.25; 4-lb. do., at \$4.45; 6-lb. do., \$7.50, and 14-lb. do., at \$16.25.

On Saturday (14), hog receipts, West 52,000, last year, 28,000. There was a good deal of excitement to the products, with liberal buying, and the advance for the day was fully 27 points for lard, 22 points for ribs, and 20 @25 for pork. In New York, western steam lard, \$7.55; city do., \$7.20. Refined lard, continent, \$8.00; S. A., \$8.25; do. kegs, \$9.40. Compound lard, 6½@6%. In pork, sales of 200 barrels mess at \$13.50@14.00; 75 barrels city family at \$14.50@15.00; short clear, \$13.50@14.25. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½@7; pickled hams, 10¼@13¼; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7½.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 73,000; last year, 52,000. There was weakness early for the products on more hogs than expected, and declines of 20@25 for pork, and 5 points for lard and ribs, followed by buoyancy and activity, and the close showed only 10 decline for pork, for the day, while lard was 5 points higher and ribs unchanged. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.65; city lard, \$7.25; refined lard, continent, \$8.00; S. A., \$8.35; do. kegs, \$9.50. Compound lard, 6½@6%. In pork, sales of 300 barrels mess at \$13.50@13.75; 100 barrels city family at \$14.50@15.00. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½@7; pickled hams, 10¼@10¾; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7¼@7½. Hogs, 7½@7¾.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 57,000; last year, 56,000. There were sharply fluctuating prices to the products, with the opening higher, followed by declines and the close 17@22 up on pork for the day, lard 2 points lower and ribs unchanged to 2 points lower. Armour and Cudahy were the best buyers of pork and lard, while Pulten was a liberal seller of the entire list, and there was general outside liquidation. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.70; city lard, \$7.25; refined lard, continent, \$8.00; S. A., \$8.35; do. kegs, \$9.50. Compound lard, 6½@6%. In pork, sales of 150 barrels mess, \$13.50@13.75; 60 barrels city family, at \$14.50@15.50; short clear, \$13.50@15.00. In city cut meats, sales of 40 barrels clear bellies, 8½; 25 barrels pickled do, 15 lbs. average, at 8; 50,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 7½; pickled shoulders, 7; pickled hams, 10¼@11. Hogs, 7½@7¾.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 72,000; last year, 70,000. The supplies of hogs were large enough to slightly influence the prices of the products, which closed at declines for the day of 7 to 15 for pork, 2@5 points for lard and 5@7 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.70; city lard, \$7.25. Compound lard, 6½@6%. Refined lard, continent, \$8.00; S. A., \$8.35; do. kegs, \$9.50.

Compound lard, 6%⁰⁰/₁₀₀. In pork sales of 200 barrels mess at \$13.50@13.75; city family, \$14.50@15.00. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7%; pickled shoulders, 7; pickled hams, 10%⁰⁰/₁₀₀. Hogs, 7%⁰⁰/₁₀₀.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 68,000; last year, 64,000. The products were fluctuating moderately, and closed with an advance of 5@7 for pork, 2 points decline on lard, and unchanged prices on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.85; city lard, \$7.25. Refined lard, continent, \$7.95. Compound lard, 6%⁰⁰/₁₀₀. In city cut meats, sales of 15,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7%; 500 pickled shoulders, 7; pickled hams, 10%⁰⁰/₁₀₀. Mess pork, \$13.50@13.75.

On Friday, hog receipts were a little larger than looked for, and their prices were easier. The products were declining early under realizing sales, selling off 15 for pork and 7@10 points for lard and ribs. There were small reactions. In New York, Western steam lard \$7.60. Cut meats were strong and other products varied little from the day before.

JOSIAH MACY'S SONS' ASSIGN.

There was a good deal of commotion on 'Change on Wednesday of this week, when it was learned that the old established house of Josiah Macy's Sons had made an assignment the day before. The announcement came as a great surprise to everybody. Remarks were general that this concern could have had any accommodation it might have asked for twenty-four hours before, so highly are its members esteemed in business circles. The hope was expressed that the financial embarrassment would prove only temporary. The assignment, it is claimed, was occasioned in part by the competition of the Western makers of lard oil, and which has made the profits on the oil productions very small for some time; these Western makers of oil have primarily the pressing of stearine for their refined lard trading, and the oil with them is looked upon as a by-product, to be sold at the young market prices, whether they are profitable or otherwise, while it is often crowded for sale at a loss; the anxiety to sell this Western oil, to get rid of it at any price, has for some time more largely supplied demands from consumers than in ordinary years, while the city people have been compelled to fix a price upon their productions of it. That has done away with the consideration of old time profits.

Then again the firm had losses in South Africa, because of the war; it had been large shippers in that direction of lubricating oils, which were used in the mines. The present partners of the concern are John H. Macy and Edward S. Neal. The business has been carried on at No. 191 Front street and 366 South street, at the latter place the factory,

for many years. It was established in 1822. Originally it was largely in the California trade; it had many seagoing vessels; it at one time had an enormous export business in petroleum, whale and sperm oils, candles, etc. Of late years its business has been directed more to the buying of lard, the pressing of it for the stearine and oils, and of other greases, for corresponding purposes. Its brands of lard oil were standard all over the world. It has dealt as well extensively in lubricating oils and cottonseed oil. Its export business has been as prominent as its home distributing demands. In making its assignment to Joseph A. Gostin, commission merchant, No. 62 Broad street, the firm makes no preferences as to creditors. It entertains the hope of making a compromise with a view of continuing business.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FRANK L. L.—Weasands are obtained from the throat of the bullock. The meat trimmed from them may be used for various profitable purposes, such as sausages, etc. Weasands are made in two forms, regular and narrow, which width is governed by the method of drying.

51 X.—Calcium chloride is used in place of brine in some refrigerating plants, as it allows of a lower temperature without affecting its fluidity than brine does. The calcium chloride is made into a liquid the same way as the salt.

* The two days' sale of Shorthorn cattle at Shannon Hill, Kan., was well attended and the bidding fairly spirited. The auctioneers were Colonel J. W. Judy and Colonel R. E. Edmonson. The highest price, \$800, for 2d Duchess of Atchison, calved Aug. 31, 1897, was paid by Colonel W. R. Nelson, of Kansas City, who also purchased Waterloo Lady 7th, for \$760; Waterloo Lady 5th, \$300; Waterloo Lady 9th, \$325; Wild Eyes Winsome 11th, \$200; Wild Eyes Winsome 10th, \$300; Roan Wild Eyes 2d, \$275; Kirklevington Princess 40th, \$400; Kirklevington Countess 10th, \$275; Kirklevington Countess 6th, \$350; Kirklevington Countess 7th, \$305; Kirklevington Countess 3d, \$400; 18th Lady Bates of Shannon Hill, \$200, and 53d Duke of Airdrie, 107,211, \$605.

BRITAIN AND ARGENTINE CATTLE.

The embargo of cattle importations from Argentina to England owing to the discovery of a diseased animal at Deptford, may have a serious effect on meat prices. The Argentina supply is a considerable item, says the Bradford (Eng.) "Observer." Out of 504,000 cat-

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Foot of Purdie Ave.,
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the imported last year from all quarters 85,000 came from Argentina, or one-sixth of the total. In the first two months of this year, out of a total of close upon 70,000 cattle imported Argentina sent 19,000; or, say, two animals out of every seven. The deficit is likely to be met by increased importations from other quarters.

The order of the English Board of Agriculture recently issued, and alluded to by Minister Long in Parliament, making it unlawful to land any cattle, from the Argentine Republic, effective May 1 next, has disconcerted ship owners, butchers, traders and others at Liverpool and Birkenhead. It has been suggested, in order that shipments be resumed, that the Board co-operate with the Argentine authorities in measures to stamp out foot and mouth disease in cattle in South America, which is the cause of the stoppage of importation.

Good Winter for Live Stock.

Reports from live stock agents of the various lines of railway in the Western and Southwestern parts of the United States, all indicate that there never was a more favorable winter for range-bred live stock than the one just passed. In most sections of the Southwest, except upon the mountains and high up on the plains and mesas, grass has already started, and in most sections the early and continuous winter rains have put what they call in the South and Southwest "a season in the ground," which with ordinary weather will assure early spring grass and also cattle shipments from Northern ranges, provided the upper country weather and other conditions are equally propitious.

COMING EVENTS.

1906.
April 24.—Northern Montana Stock Growers' Association, Chinook.
May 14.—Yuma County Stock Growers' Association, Yuma, Colo.
October.—National Live Stock Exchange annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.
October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.
November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.
December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

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HUNGARY AND THE GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

Consul Frank Dyer Chester, at Budapest, under date of March 12, writes to the State Department at Washington, as follows:

In the semi-official part of the organ, published by the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce, under date of the 11th inst., I read the following:

Austria-Hungary is immediately affected, as well as the United States, by the prohibition law under consideration. The meat export from our common customs district has been regulated enough already, though it still amounts to some 1,800,000 marks (\$450,000). But there is another point of view from which to judge. It is well known what difficulties are raised by the Germans against the import of live animals for slaughter, and that we have had to offset them by increasing and pushing our export in every possible way. If the new bill remains as it now stands, the development of our meat export would not perhaps meet with great difficulties. The federal council of Germany could only exclude Hungarian meat in a legal way by proving its unhealthy condition after repeated experiments. It would probably not be difficult to come to some agreement with the German government; we might even accept such a condition as that the German government should convince itself of the proper inspection of meat intended for export to Germany through its own officers. However, the entire prohibition of any import, as planned, entirely excludes this possibility.

But we can not lose sight of the fact that the tariff war which would immediately arise between Germany and the United States would not leave us unaffected. The great quantities of American meat, having lost the German market, would seek the road to ours, and thus become a burden upon our own agriculture and meat industry, while the many millions of German manufactures shut out from America by such a law would exercise an evident influence upon our economic relations.

From the above, it is seen that Hungary would be willing to submit to the dictates of German inspectors, but dreads any sudden change in the present condition of the German market, on the basis of which her calculations have always been and still are made.

* The Cudahy Packing Company, which has under way at its local plant at Sioux City, Ia., extensive improvements in the way of replacing old walls with new ones and a large addition to its ham house, will add to its twenty-five buildings on the Cudahy site another warehouse 100x150 feet, five stories high. This will be a building exactly the size of the Boston Block, formerly occupied by H. A. Jandt. Owing to the company having so much work at that and other points the building of the warehouse will not be undertaken till next fall.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT ITEMS.

The Waratah (N. S. W., Australia) meat canning works are sending 100 cases of meat per day to Sydney, to be shipped to South Africa.

The Gulf and Aberdeen steamship lines are carrying large quantities of foreign beef and mutton to South Africa where considerable quantities will yet be required.

The Austral Meat Co. is having its whole plant at Sandown on the Paramatta River, near Sydney, Australia, overhauled. Extensive refrigerating machinery is arriving for installation, and the works will soon begin the freezing of meat for foreign shipment.

The United States transport Celtic loaded 9,184 quarters of beef, 6,960 carcasses of mutton, and other food sundries in Australia for the United States forces at Manila. The Celtic sailed for the Philippines on March 7, and should be in our South Pacific port with her frozen cargo about this time.

Some time ago the Government of Queensland, Australia, made certain cold storage freight arrangements with the Adelaide (S. A.) Steamship Co., which have not proved satisfactory in results. Stock conditions have been unfavorable.

It is feared that anthrax is breaking out in the cattle herd in parts of Australia.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Hawaii is becoming quite a market and will increase in commercial importance under American methods of development. The total imports from that territory for 1899 amounted to \$19,059,065, and the total exports for the same period amounted to \$22,628,741. The United States sent in over \$15,000,000 of the imports and received \$22,500,000 of the exports. Among the import items are: Fertilizer, bone meal, etc., to the value of \$957,361, being an increase of \$648,941 over 1898; fish (dry and salted), \$120,374, being an increase of \$23,704 over the previous year; groceries and provisions, \$1,284,680, being an increase of \$507,858 over that of 1898; wool, \$26,678, increase, \$26,413; hides, \$95,073 decrease, \$19,873; goatskins, \$2,563, decrease, \$1,187; deerskins, \$534 (a new item); sheepskins, \$4,849; increase, \$2,491; tallow, \$1,259, decrease \$6,690; bones and horns, \$421, decrease \$1,931; hide trimmings, \$185, increase of \$145; pelts, \$10 (a new item); glue stock, \$39 (a new item).

The feature of the Hawaiian trade seems to be the large imports from foreign countries and practically small exports to those countries; the total imports from countries other than the United States being \$4,038,775, while the total exports to those countries was only \$110,983.

* The Soule Creamery Association of Soule, Mich., has been incorporated.

Ohio Kills Its Important Butterine Industry.

The Supreme Court of Ohio last week ousted the Capital City Dairy Company, of Columbus, from its charter. This decision will drive oleomargarine or butterine makers from the Buckeye State, and by this unrighteous decision the State will lose important industries which give employment to many men, women and girls.

The specific case was that of the Attorney-General against the aforesaid dairy company. It is ousted from its charter for making colored oleomargarine. According to State Food and Dairy Commissioner Blackburn, the decision will also apply to the Union Dairy Company, of Cleveland. Both of these are big plants.

The only way butterine can now be made in Ohio is by the organization of new companies which will have to leave coloring matter out of their product. This is only another way of saying that its Supreme Court has killed the business for Ohio, temporarily at least. The dairy law of the State, which permits such a decision, to the minds of certain prominent and able jurists, is unconstitutional.

Columbus, O., April 15.—The Supreme Court has issued an order dissolving the Capital City Dairy Company, which was held to have forfeited its right to do business under its charter in Ohio by violating the law prohibiting the coloring of oleomargarine. Harry P. Junk and Charles D. Beardsley were appointed trustees by the court to wind up the company's affairs. Such drastic measures by the court were not anticipated by the Attorney-General, who brought the suit against the Capital City Company, presumably at the instigation of the Dairy Commissioner, he probably being goaded on by the selfish cow butter interests, who want a monopoly with their product and to exclude from the market the healthful butterine, the poor man's butter.

Columbus, O., April 16.—Senator Howard has introduced a bill to make it possible for the Capital City Dairy Company, of this city, and the butterine companies of Cleveland to do business. Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court these companies could not color their product with any sort of coloring and this simply meant a suspension of business, which is now a very important one. Mr. Howard's bill makes it lawful for oleo companies to color their product with any sort of coloring not injurious to the health of the consumer.

[If butter can be colored, why not butterine?]

Increase of Port Dues in Guadeloupe.

Under date of April 12, 1900, Consul Aymé, of Guadeloupe, cables that port charges are more than doubled in that island, and that interested parties should be advised.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
HEALTS BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—A lighter volume of cattle at the Western primary markets, including Chicago, has not been sufficient to fully sustain the market at the level of prices current a week ago and, while in a single instance a higher price has been paid, the bulk of the week's trading in beef cattle, whether for local slaughter, shipping or export trade, has been at prices no better than the extreme close of the previous week. In fact, there has been a little further settling off in prices so that at time of this writing quotations for the great bulk of steers stand close to 25c lower than at extreme high point of the previous week and the trade has slow dragging and unsatisfactory tone.

There has been a marked tendency to discriminate against heavy cattle unless they were of extra smooth quality; the best demand having been for tidy fat light and handy weight steers, the preference for these developing a little earlier than usual in the spring and we will perhaps hear more or less "heavy cattle not wanted" from now on.

During the week one load of fancy Angus steers, to average 1,528 lbs., sold at \$6 per cwt., with one exception this being the only lot of fancy beefs to make the price since the holidays. Aside from this there has been nothing to sell better than \$5.75 during the week and bulk of the dressed beef, shipping and steers have sold between \$4.60@5.30 with very common light steers, lacking in feeder quality, going at a range of \$4.15@4.50.

Feeder trade has not been brisk, though prices for good grades have held about steady, with choice selling as high as \$4.90, and bulk between \$4.25@4.75; stock steers very slow with big supplies on hand and prices ranging from \$3.50 to around \$4.00. Stock heifers sold at \$3.25@3.90.

The butcher market for fat cows and heifers has held up better than steers, in fact ruled fully steady but showed tendency to weakness on middle days when the supply ran a little more liberal than it had been. Prime cows and heifers sell as high as \$4.60, with fair to good at \$3.50@4.25; canners are selling about the same as a week ago with \$6.75 about top for choice.

Only a few Texas cattle have come to hand during the week. Market has been comparatively good and sellers of these Southern cattle in the Chicago market have been highly gratified with results, prices ranging largely between \$4.00@4.75 for steers and \$3.25@3.75 for bulls.

HOGS.—A new high record for the season has been made in the hog trade during the week and the average of prices at which the crop has sold will show highest of any week's market in a period of about six years. But the market has been a fluctuating one, probably influenced to some extent by unusually uneven receipts from day to day. On Monday a run of 35,000 caused the market to settle off about 5c from closing quotations of the previous week. Tuesday with only 12,000, scarcely half a usual Tuesday run, the market reacted to highest point yet made, top price for prime heavy reaching \$5.85 per zw., and bulk selling at \$5.65@5.75. Wednesday there were 28,000 arrived and prices again settled back 5@10c, leaving quotations stand at \$5.55@5.70 for bulk, a few

at \$5.75 and the outside top making \$5.80.

Up to the middle of the week the receipts at Chicago were 75,000 and indicated a decrease of 12,000 compared with the previous week, but, in the whole volume of marketing at principal Western primary points, including Chicago, there was little difference compared with the previous week, showing the principal shrinkage to have been at this market.

There is no apparent change in tendency of the country to send in light and immature hogs, current high price of the live hogs being a big incentive to realize on them and at the same time take advantage of good prices for corn.

The April supply of hogs at Chicago thus far is close to 50,000 ahead of the corresponding period last year, but the weight is away under an average and the increased number of hogs does not represent a corresponding increase in actual pork for the market.

Country reports as to supply have not changed any in tone except that the spring crop of pigs is being hurt in many places by cold, backward and wet weather.

SHEEP.—The sheep market looks to be a little top heavy. Receipts here have been much lighter than for the previous week, yet it has been a pull and struggle to hold prices steady on sheep, while lambs have settled back 10@15c and the whole trade has looked to be a little nervous. The difference between woolled and shorn stock is not more than 50@75c, having narrowed down about 25c within the short time that shorn stock has been coming.

Quotations below are for woolled stock: Top native lambs quotable at \$7.45; good to choice fat natives are selling at \$7.00@7.35; fed Westerns, \$6.75@7.45; for good to prime, \$6.50@6.75 for medium grades; common thin lambs around and under \$6.50. Good to choice Western muttons sell at \$5.75@6.40; prime natives, \$5.75@6.30; medium to good muttons, \$5.25@5.75; common sheep, \$2.70@4.00.

Not enough spring lambs coming to establish a market.

Chicago Provision Market.

The general sentiment of the provision market continues bullish. Hog product has had an extraordinary advance and is holding it. The situation is one resulting from natural influences and are absolutely no signs of any manipulation. It has been an ideal market from the commission man's point of view. There have been no uncomfortable advances nor any demoralizing reactions.

During the last four months pork has advanced \$3.50 a barrel, ribs over 2c a pound, and lard over 2c a pound, or equivalent to \$6.50 a tierce. Lard last week advanced almost \$2 a tierce and in a single day moved up \$1 a tierce.

During this advance the outsider has been doing just as well as the professional. The consumption has been enough ahead of the manufacture to prevent accumulations and to keep supplies decreasing instead of increasing.

Notwithstanding this remarkable advance in prices the bull has to-day the same arguments that he had in December. Stocks are small and decreasing, the hog is higher than the product, and the South is taking as much at the advanced price as on the old low one. Europe has been a big buyer of lard, which has taken it again to a premium over ribs. There are about 14,000,000 lbs. of the latter on hand here as supposed to be practically in one firm's hands.

Pork at the present price of hogs would cost between \$14.50 and \$15 a barrel to make, and the May price is less than \$13.

Ribs can not be made at a profit at present prices. But if ribs are cheap, pork is certainly cheap. For at the present prices pork is equal to about 6½c a lb. packed, and ribs equivalent to 7½c a lb. packed. No one pretends that any pork is being made as yet. As to whether any ribs are being manufactured it is a question. There has been a drop in the price of tenderloins of 3c a lb. within 10 days, and the tenderloin is the particular piece of meat the packer takes out when he makes a rib. Loins were off about ½c in the last 10 days.

Notwithstanding the general bullish feeling in the provision pit, there is a certain air of nervousness to be seen as if the provision crowd were afraid that the advance will be followed before long by a considerable reaction. But though this nervousness is apparent the professionals are very timid about making short sales.

Whether or not consumers will continue to follow the upward trend of values is a question which every one would like to know. If they do prices are almost certain to advance. If they do not declines are possible, unless a big short interest in speculative articles develops. The whole situation is one in which caution is required. It is not at all impossible for the stuff to sell off a little for a while, although it will probably go still higher as the season advances.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.90	12.95	12.80	12.87½
July	12.90	13.15	12.90	13.05
September	13.05	13.05	13.00	13.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.10	7.32½	7.10	7.27½
July	7.15	7.42½	7.15	7.35
September	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.22½	7.25	7.10	7.22½
July	7.05	7.25	7.05	7.22½
September	7.12½	7.22½	7.12½	7.20

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.60	12.85	12.60	12.77½
July	12.80	13.05	12.80	12.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.22½	7.35	7.22½	7.22½
July	7.30	7.42½	7.30	7.40
September	7.37½	7.47½	7.37½	7.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.15	7.22½	7.15	7.22½
July	7.17½	7.25	7.15	7.25
September	7.17½	7.22½	7.17½	7.22½

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.85	13.02½	12.85	13.00
July	13.05	13.22½	13.02½	13.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.35	7.40	7.25	7.30
July	7.45	7.47½	7.32½	7.37½
September	7.55	7.55	7.40	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.22½
July	7.30	7.35	7.20	7.22½
September	7.27½	7.27½	7.20	7.20

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.92½	13.05	12.92½	12.92½
July	13.10	13.22½	13.07½	13.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.21½	7.30	7.25	7.25
July	7.30	7.40	7.30	7.35
September	7.37½	7.45	7.27½	7.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.17½	7.20	7.15	7.17½
July	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.17½
September	7.15	7.17½	7.15	7.15

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.95	13.10	12.95	13.00
July	13.15	13.25	13.12½	13.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.25	7.30	7.22½	7.22½
July	7.35	7.37½	7.32½	7.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.15
July	7.17½	7.20	7.15	7.15

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.90	12.90	12.32½	12.90
July	13.10	13.10	12.95	13.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.17½	7.17½	7.07½	7.10
July	7.27½	7.27½	7.15	7.17½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.07½	7.07½	7.05	7.05
July	7.10	7.12½	7.02½	7.05

About 23,000, or one-third of the receipts of sheep and lambs last week, were Colorado fed lambs, which averaged about 80 lbs., and sold at \$7.25@7.55, or an average of \$7.45, being \$1.75 higher than a year ago.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 16,715; hogs, 33,064; sheep, 10,887; against 16,488 cattle, 255,886 hogs, 6,321 sheep the previous week; 16,399 cattle, 40,999 hogs, 9,046 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 51,200; hogs, 153,197; sheep, 70,439; against 44,938 cattle, 154,210 hogs, 64,337 sheep the previous week; 44,061 cattle, 128,652 hogs, 68,431 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 30,400; Anglo-American, 11,000; Boyd & Lunham, 5,700; Continental, 3,900; Hammond, 4,300; International, 5,500; Lipton, 7,900; Morris, 6,300; Swift, 28,100; Viles & Robbins, 8,200; butchers, 7,000.

For the last two weeks the hogs received here averaged 222 lbs., as against 224 lbs. a month ago, 225 lbs. two months ago, 231 lbs. three months ago, 248 lbs. four months ago, 231 lbs. a year ago, 222 lbs. two years ago, and 235 lbs. three years ago.

Since Jan. 1, 1900, to date 11 markets received 7,120,000 hogs, or 200,000 more than a year ago and 450,000 more than two years ago. Last week the 11 markets received 436,000, or 28,000 more than the previous week and 55,000 more than two years ago.

Exporters forwarded 5,300 cattle from here last week, against 4,800 the previous week and 4,000 a year ago. Last month 20,351 were exported from Chicago, making 53,307 the first quarter of 1900, against 51,530 a year ago. Export steers quotable at \$5.00 @ 5.40.

Live hogs have gone up nearly \$2 per 100 lbs., and dead hogs have gone up 1/4c per pound. Great dissatisfaction exists among the commission houses that the dead hogs are not selling at least at \$2, so they would easily bring that if competing companies were allowed in the yards.

An Associated Press telegram dated Denver, April 18, says: "Reports received here from the grazing regions indicate that heavy losses of live stock will result from the prolonged rain and snow storm. State Senator Barela says that the losses of sheep in the vicinity of Trinidad aggregate not less than 20,000 head."

Combined receipts of cattle at the four leading Western markets last week, compared with the corresponding week in other years, were the largest since 1890, and the week's receipts of hogs the largest on record for the second week in April. Sheep receipts at the four markets were the smallest since 1895 for the second week in April.

Thirteen fancy black polled Angus cattle that averaged 1,526 lbs., brought \$6 per 100 lbs. on Monday, the highest price paid in a long time. They were sold by George Adams & Burke. F. D. Moses, of Wayne, Neb., who fed these cattle, says there are a good many cattle feeding in Northeast Nebraska, but not many hogs. Corn sells in that section at 35c per bushel.

Board of Trade Notes.

Board of Trade memberships are firm at \$2,100 net to the buyer.

Provision bulls are willing to bet that lard and ribs, now over 7c a pound, will reach 9c this season, and several suits of clothes have already been wagered on that proposition.

Wm. Trede, the well known dealer in hides, tallow, wool and grease, of Atlantic, Iowa, was a welcome visitor at the Chicago offices of The National Provisioner on Tuesday of this week. He reports business in Western Iowa as being in a very flourishing condition.

There is a striking contrast between receipts of corn at primary points now and a year ago. For last week they were 4,289,000 bushels, against 1,901,000 bushels last year. Shipments were 2,618,000 bushels, or about 1,000,000 bushels in excess of last year.

Nathan Hoffheimer, for many years superintendent for Nelson Morris & Co., died Saturday morning at his residence, 3616 Prairie avenue, from the result of an operation. Mr. Hoffheimer had resided in Chicago for twenty years, coming originally from St.

THE CUMMER DRYERS.

DRY MECHANICALLY ALL FERTILIZERS

It is a direct heat system.

NO STEAM.

NO ODORS.

THE F. D. CUMMER & SON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Louis. He was a brother-in-law of Nelson Morris. A wife and six sons survive him. Interment was at Rosehill on Monday.

Provision stocks, according to the Roloson statement, show practically no change in pork from April 1, a decrease in lard of 15,000 tierces and a decrease in ribs of 1,000,000 lbs. The new and old pork Monday night was estimated at 96,000 lbs., the lard at 90,000 tierces, and ribs at 13,500,000 lbs. The pork stock is 55,000 barrels less than last year, the lard 54,000 tierces less than last year, and the ribs 34,000,000 less than last year.

ARMOUR & CO. INSTALL ELECTRIC POWER.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, April 20.—At 11 o'clock to-day the motive power of all machinery in the great 62-acre lot of Armour & Co.'s packinghouse, canning factories, glue, felt and fertilizer works was changed from steam to electricity.

The plant cost \$1,000,000 and required months to build and install the heavy machinery.

A special train took the guests out to the yards, who, after inspecting the new plant sat down to luncheon as the guests of J. Ogden Armour.

Among those present at the opening of Armour's electrical plant were James W. Buell, of the General Electric Co.; Julian Roe and B. W. Vanvoorhees, of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co.; C. C. Warren and J. Holt Gates, of the Warren Electric Co.; Sandusky, O.; Geo. B. Foster, of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co.; Jas. Lyman, of the General Electric Co.; H. E. Nicholson, of the Revere Rubber Co.; Fred W. Wolf, C. E. Wilson, of Knowles Pump Works; Wilber H. Traver, of the Rand Drill Co.; C. A. Alling, of the Union Stock Yards Co., Chicago; John B. Derryman and W. W. Doolittle, of the Crane Co., Chicago; C. G. Sellick, of the Chicago Telephone Co.; William H. Edgar, of the Dearborn Drug and Chemical Co.; J. F. Nickerson, Eugene F. Skinkle, E. C. Clark, of the "Inland Architect"; C. E. Brown, of the Central Electric Co.; J. E. Pomeroy, of the Adams-Bagnall Electric Co.; Rudolph S. Blome, of Stamen & Blome, Chicago; F. McArdle, of the Healy Ice Machine Co.; C. J. Slagle, of Swift and Company; the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, and Prof. V. O. Alderson, of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago; Prof. Morin, Prof. John Dupee and Prof. T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Prof. W. C. Hamilton, of McGill University, Montreal; Prof. Chas. Curren Porter, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Weldon Squires, of London, England; N. Sapsford, of Brisbane, Queensland; Dr. J. H. Senner, proprietor, and William J. Blue, Western manager of The National Provisioner, and the various heads of the different departments of Armour and Co.

A technical description of this magnificent plant will appear in our next issue.

MR. ARMOUR LEAVING PASADENA.

The Topeka (Kan.) "Journal," April 13, says:

"Private car 'Wisconsin,' belonging to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, passed through Topeka yesterday. It was attached to a west bound Santa Fe passenger train, being sent to Pasadena, California, for the use of Philip D. Armour, in making the trip east. It is expected he will pass through Topeka on his way home in about a week."

HARTOG & FESEL, ROTTERDAM.

HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

Exporters of

PROVISIONS and COTTONSEED OIL.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

804-806 Royal Ins. Bldg.

CHICAGO.

Mr. Armour will, in all likelihood, sail on May 10 for Mannheim, Germany, to further strengthen his system, which is fast reaching its former robustness. Mr. Armour is now in excellent health and spirits.

PERSONAL.

R. W. Howes, of Swift and Company, has returned from an extended trip through the South.

J. D. Little, in charge of the export department of Swift and Company, is back from a visit to the Western plants of his firm.

F. S. Hayward, of Swift and Company, office manager, is recuperating at West Baden, Ind.

Charles Fowler, the eight-year-old son of Frank Fowler, in charge of Swift and Company's beef department, died on April 13.

L. A. Carton, treasurer of Swift and Company, has returned from a trip to New York.

Edward F. Swift, of Swift and Company, sailed for Europe this week.

\$7,500 FOR HEREFORD BULL.

At Nave's Hereford sale in Chicago Tuesday, "Dale," champion bull over all breeds in 1898 and 1899, was sold for \$7,500, the highest price ever paid for a Hereford bull under the hammer. He was the fourth animal put up. Col. J. W. Judy was the auctioneer. "Clem" Graves, Bunker Hill, Ind., was the purchaser. "Dale" was bred and raised by Mr. Graves, the present purchaser, who sold him in his sale at Kansas City a couple of years ago for \$1,000 to Mr. Nave. Now Mr. Graves pays \$6,500 in excess of that sum to get "Dale" back.

THE MONTHLY ARMY BIDS.

The regular monthly bids for supplies for United States troops here and in tropical climes were opened Monday at the Army Building, New York. The following are the names of the bidders and the goods:

Armour & Co.: Beef, 200,000 lb, 6.78c. lb; breakfast bacon, \$13.50 cwt.

Swift and Company: Beef, 7 16-100c.; mess pork, 7 17-100c.; bacon bellies, 10 57-100c. for export; bacon, dry salt cured, 16.87c.; plate beef, 6 02-100c.; breakfast bacon, 12.24c.; laundry soap, 3 1/2c.; premium hams, 12.99c.; Winchester hams, 12.24c.; leaf lard, 8 97-100c. in 5-lb. can; pigs' feet, 71c.; wool soap, floating, 6c. a cake.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.: Salt beef, \$10.99, in barrels.

Charles F. Mattinge & Co.: Mess pork, 13.50; beef, 10.13 a bbl; codfish, boneless, 7 1/2c. lb; mackerel, 14.49c. a bbl; salmon, 10.49 a bbl; peas, split, 5.40c. a bbl; salt, coarse, 63-100c. a lb; lard, 5-lb can, 63 1/2c. a can; salmon, 1-lb can, 9.49c.; salt, 3.50c.; lima beans, 6.90c. a lb.

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Under Government Mail Contract.)

Three Sailings Every Month

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARBICIBO, MAYAGUEZ, AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

This is the only line of steamers taking freight from this country to the island of Porto Rico.

MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON, Agents.

Hudson Building, 25 Broadway, New York.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending April 14, is as follows:

To.	PORK, BBLS.		
	Week ending April 14, 1900.	Same week, 1899.	Nov. 1, '99. to April 14, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	1,265	1,156	34,678
Continent....	524	2,623	19,075
So. & C. Am...	207	95	10,606
W. Indies....	2,419	2,818	49,001
Br. No. Am...	1,483	1,827	5,564
Other countries.	5	8	1,010
Total	5,904	6,922	119,934

HAM AND BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	12,472,405	15,574,842	297,359,867
Continent....	2,583,368	5,225,733	55,487,259
So. & C. Am...	90,825	107,702	2,479,514
W. Indies....	257,850	248,625	5,507,000
Br. No. Am...	40,640	2,700	33,900
Other countries.	800	10,250	584,200
Total	15,414,248	21,167,152	361,462,439

LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom...	8,276,249	4,900,676	127,301,679
Continent....	6,283,745	4,789,054	161,480,440
So. & C. Am...	537,866	686,930	9,988,975
W. Indies....	391,855	682,880	11,151,565
Br. No. Am...	40,640	2,700	126,173
Other countries.	70,000	720	1,181,150
Total	15,606,384	10,832,960	311,179,982

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S REPORTS.

Week ending April 14.			
From.	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and ham, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York....	5,067	8,698,075	9,341,260
Boston	202	2,890,800	885,155
Portland, Me.	.....	658,350	100,750
Phila., Pa.	.....	319,564	1,290,483
Baltimore	150	2,777,784	2,628,188
Norfolk .....	.....	.....	802,838
Newport News	.....	.....	30,970
New Orleans..	59	73,625	.....
Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.	406	107,100	607,900
Pensacola, Fla.	.....	49,000	9,840
Total	5,904	15,414,248	15,606,384

Comparative Summary.

	Nov. 1, '99.	Nov. 1, '99.	to April 14, 1900.	to April 15, '99.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	23,980,800	30,885,800	6,699,000	.....	.....
Hams, bbls.	361,462,439	441,803,322	80,340,883	.....	.....
Lard, lbs.	311,179,982	354,940,812	43,760,830	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 20.—Closing—Beef firm; extra Indian mess, 78s. 9d.; prime mess, 72s. 6d.; pork firm; prime mess Western, 67s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, easy, 51s. Lard dull; prime Western in tierces, 37s. 3d.; American refined in pails, 39s. 6d. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 pounds, 48s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 pounds, 44s.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 pounds, 42s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, 42s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 pounds, 39s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 43s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 pounds, firm, 38s. 6d. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese firm; American finest, white, 50s. 6d.; American finest, colored, 63s.; Tallow dull; prime city, 28s.; Australian in London, 28s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, May-August, dull, 22s. 9d.



THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS.

BOILER FEED REGULATORS.

Save 12% of Fuel. Save 50% in repairs on boilers. Save 25% on Engines and Pumps. Save 12% of water. Automatic, Simple, Durable. Full explanation furnished on request by

THE STANDARD ICE MACHINE & MFG. CO.,
HAMILTON, O.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 17.

The week starts with a lively snappy trade and liberal receipts of cattle, the proportion of good heavy steers being larger than for the preceding week and the largest since last fall. The buying of the Eastmans Co., the London firm, of this class of stock has given an impetus to the shipments and the market is further strengthened by packers competing sharply for the same grade of steers. Monday Eastmans Co. took out a special train of 13 cars which cost from \$5.15@5.35 and to-day they were liberal buyers at \$5.30@5.45 for the kinds which were suitable to their wants. Light and medium steers of all quality and the fair heavy grades have also been selling proportionately as well as the heavier grades. The only difficulty packers experience is in getting enough to fill orders. Butchers stock of all kinds is selling to good advantage, and yet, with prices at practically the high point, receipts are insufficient for the wants of the trade. There has been considerable activity in stock cattle with the principal inquiry for the lighter grades. The high price of corn and the high prices asked for heavy feeders coupled with the low price of matured steers has proven a dampener for the feeding demand. Native steers are now quotable at \$4.00@5.45; good to choice, \$5.45@5.65; Texas and Westerns, \$3.75@5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.65; bulls and stags, \$2.00@4.65; yearlings and calves, \$4.00@5.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.75; veals, \$5.00@7.00. The demand for sheep and lambs continues as strong as ever and prices are still higher than at any point in the West. Receipts last week totaled 8,200, which was quite liberal, but far under the wants of slaughterers. Receipts thus far this week have been very small and this fact has sustained the market in the face of sharp declines elsewhere. Lambs are quoted at \$6.00@7.35; wethers, \$5.50@6.15; yearlings, \$5.75@6.35; ewes, \$5.00@5.75. The extreme high point of the season was reached in hogs to-day with top sales at \$5.70, the highest of any point in the West. The bulk sold at \$5.55@5.60. These high prices are attracting many new shippers, as receipts for the year show an increase of about 90,000, and all are highly pleased with the market. Packers could still use many more than are arriving.

BUCKING THE SALT TRUST.

The organization of a new salt company and the incorporation thereof and the formation of still another one, the purpose of their promoters being to buck the salt trust, has awakened considerable interest in the salt situation. The new companies are the Independent Salt Company, organized April 3 at Trenton, N. J., and the Port Huron Salt Company, organized early this year. Mr. E. M. Holbrook, secretary of the latter company, was the moving spirit in the formation of the Independent Salt Company, which is a very promising enterprise. Mr. Holbrook's long experience and his trained business mind fit him peculiarly for his responsible work in connection with the two companies. The organization of the Independent Salt Company will be fully perfected in a short time.

Each of the salt companies mentioned will have a daily capacity of 2,500 barrels, and it is understood that another plant is to be erected in Kansas.

These three plants will be operated by practically one company, and this combination has avowed its purpose of fighting the salt trust. The latter made a contract last fall with the Michigan Salt Association, under which it takes all the output of that concern for a period of five years. This contract provides for a price of 45 cents per barrel for all salt produced, but the association is prohibited from increasing its plant or facilities.

The Port Huron and the Independent Salt Companies, capitalized at \$350,000 and \$200,000 respectively, are, we understand, very favorably situated for shipping and distributing their output, and as they are regarded as strong factors, the trust is said to view their entrance into the competitive field with some alarm.

Active competition between the trust and the new companies, when they are in position to offer more active opposition, will doubtless bring about lower prices. The agents of the new factors have been operating recently in the Chicago market, and it is said they have broken the price maintained by the trust.

The Sioux City Stockyards Company have decided to build an addition to the Exchange Building at the stockyards, add extensive sheep pens and sheep sheds to the yardage facilities, and build ten new unloading chutes. Work on these improvements, which will cost about \$25,000, will begin soon and the intention is to have them completed before fall.

THE "JOHNSON" FILTER PRESS

FOR PERFECT

FILTRATION OF LIQUIDS,

SEPARATING, COLLECTING AND PRESSING THE SOLIDS THEREFROM.

JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,

Franklin Square,

NEW YORK CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, April 17, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	29,593	65,751	12,222
Same week, 1899..	23,520	61,616	25,981
Same week, 1898..	27,111	67,861	20,394
Same week, 1897..	30,865	59,052	38,544
Chicago, past week.	50,900	144,800	72,300
Omaha.....	15,500	46,800	24,800
St. Louis.....	9,900	38,000	13,900
St. Joseph.....	6,800	36,600	8,200

Total past week..	112,706	332,000	131,400
Previous week.....	101,600	290,200	116,200
Same week, 1899..	93,600	269,600	137,300

Kansas City packers' slaughter—

Armour Pack. Co..	5,267	27,027	2,955
Swift and Company	5,542	19,191	5,312
S. & S. Co.....	5,762	2,532	1,339
Fowler Son & Co.	208	8,996	.....
Small packers.....	456	239	187

Total past week..	17,235	57,987	9,793
Previous week.....	16,180	47,982	13,500
Same week, 1899..	12,887	55,818	16,970

CATTLE.—Taking the cattle market for the entire week, it was what may be called fairly satisfactory. On some days there was a lower tendency, perchance beef cattle selling 10c lower, but the average was good—the highest price paid during the week for prime cattle being on Tuesday, \$5.65. On Wednesday there was a little drop in the market and on Thursday some 1,610 lbs. average cattle sold at \$5.60. On Friday, being partly a holiday, the receipts were very small, so that the market was not fairly tried. Prime cows and heifers during the entire week were very scarce; the commoner grades, however, were neglected—a little hard to dispose of. Some cows sold at \$4.50, but a bunch of very good cows, 27 head of 1,080 lbs. average, sold at \$4.25. Some very good heifers, 783 lbs. average, sold at \$4.85. There was a fair Eastern demand for bulls; some 1,570 lbs. average went as high as \$4, but to be sure very few at this price. Quite a number of them changed hands at \$3.50. Towards the close of the week the Western cattle were in no large supply. A bunch of 120 head of range fed Texas steers of 1,140 lbs. average tipped the market at \$4.80. A bunch of 109 Western steers, 1,103 lbs. average, \$4.75. The Quarantine Texas steers were in no large supply and somewhat of a wide range between the prices. A small bunch of 878 lbs. average tipped the market at \$4.90, but some of the other sales may be represented by a bunch of 135, 1,218 lbs. average, at \$4.75. A bunch of 262 head, of 728 lbs. average, at \$4.30. A bunch of 362 head, of 845 lbs. average, at \$3.45. Some very good cows, 1,200 lbs. average, at \$3.85; and some few bulls, 1,200 lbs. average, sold at \$3.75, but a very fair run of bulls sold from \$3.20 to \$3.35. The receipts

of stockers and feeders not so large as in former week, and this enabled the speculators to get rid of quite a number that they carried over from the previous week. Heavy feeders sold at \$4.60@4.85, which was decidedly a good price on the market; 252 cars of stockers and feeders were shipped back to the country last week, containing 9,836 head, against 11,615 head for the previous week and 6,824 head for the corresponding week one year ago. Outside shippers of cattle, headed by Balling, 623 head, Cudahy 530 head, Schwarzschild 345, Ackerman 363, Kraus 343, with Swift 302 head; 119 cars were sent forward to the seaboard, against 110 previous week, and 132 for corresponding week one year ago. Of these 99 went to New York, 10 to Boston and 7 to Philadelphia and 3 to Watertown.

Receipts on Monday, this week, 3,063. Chicago was pretty well supplied; and the packers here were very indifferent. The outside purchasers did most of the buying and the market may be called 10c lower on all beef cattle, with the exception of cows and heifers—they were still strong. Receipts Tuesday 8,961, and the market felt somewhat better; the packers were larger buyers and some outside trade, but still it was a dragging market. The medium and heavy beef cattle were of slow sale. There was a fair demand, however, for the light and handy weight cattle. The highest price so far this week for top 1,415 lbs. average, \$5.55. Notwithstanding the large receipts the native cows and heifers were in very small quantity and anything with "flesh, fat and quality" eagerly picked up, and may be called 10c higher. The commoner grades, however, were neglected. Some 700 lbs. average heifers tipped the market at \$5.10. As usual some fancy bulls sold as high as \$4, but while quite a number changed hands this week the ruling price seems to be about \$3.45 on an average. The range cattle in no large supply. The highest sales for some Texas steers Western fed of 1,148 lbs. average, \$4.80. A bunch of 71 head of Western steers, 1,330 lbs. average, tipped the market at \$5.10, which was counted a good price. The Quarantine Division so far rather in small supply and no toppy steers offered. The best so far, some steers of 1,147 lbs. average, at \$4.55. Some Texas cows, 1,010, at \$3. Heifers, 692 lbs. average, at \$4.15. And bulls, of 1,400 lbs. average, about \$3.40. The stocker and feeder trade are keeping up prices pretty well to the front—no large supply, and what are coming in are handled to advantage. Some fancy stockers went as high as \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

HOGS.—Decidedly, take it as a whole, the past one was a stiff week for hogs, with prices obtained at the close of the week very good indeed. Thursday saw the lowest prices of the week, when mixed packing stood from

\$5.27½ to \$5.32½, the prime heavy hogs ranging \$5.40@5.47½, light hogs from \$5.20 @5.27½, the commoner run of them, however, selling \$5.00@5.15, the top for the day \$5.47, the lowest price for tops for the week, with bulk \$5.25@5.35. Friday saw a sharp advance of from 5¢@7½c per 100 lbs., and the demand from the packers alone on Saturday—as shippers in a good measure stood aside—and an advance was obtained all along the line, so that the market closed at the highest point for the week, heavy hogs at a range \$5.45@5.65, mixed packing \$5.40@5.55, the top for the day \$5.65, with bulk \$5.40@5.45, with choice lights \$5.47½, heavy pigs with an advance from 10¢@15c, with a range on pigs \$4.60@5.25. The weight of the hogs for the past week was rather a surprise, the average being 219 pounds, the two preceding weeks only gave 209 pounds.

Receipts on Monday, 9,067; the quality was poor; the home packers were rather slow purchasers, but the outside purchasers helped the market somewhat. Heavy hogs sold at a range of \$5.40@5.55, mixed packing \$5.40@5.55, the top for the day \$5.60, with bulk \$5.35 @5.55. On Tuesday the receipts 1,441, and the speculators put in an early appearance, paying all the way from 5¢@10c advance on former prices. The packers came in very slowly to the market and were unwilling to pay the advance, but afterwards, as they could not make much headway, they advanced their prices from 2½¢@5c, and so the market was cleaned up; the tops standing \$5.67½, with the bulk \$5.45@5.60, some fancy light hogs selling \$5.50; pigs had a wide range, \$4@5.15.

SHEEP.—Last week closed with remarkable good prices, being an advance from 15¢@20c per 100 over that of the previous week. Among the sales: A bunch of 484 Colorado lambs, 69 lbs. average, \$7.30; 114 clipped lambs, 76 lbs. average, \$6.25; a bunch of 110 clipped shearlings and yearlings, 72 lbs. average, \$5.45; a bunch of 213 Western fed ewes, 84 lbs. average, \$5.60; 229 fed Texas, 87 lbs. average, at \$5.85. The stocker and feeder trade, as usual, in small supply and in very good demand.

This week's receipts: Monday, 2,410; Tuesday, 4,182, and the prices are still good and strong demand, and quick clearance sales. The receipts so far have been mostly Colorado lambs. Some of the characteristic sales: 731 Colorado lambs, 70 lbs. average, \$7.30; 267 Colorado lambs, 70 lbs. average, \$7.20, and 1,202 Colorado lambs, 60 lbs. average, \$6.90; a bunch of 249 Western lambs, 86 lbs. average, \$7; a bunch of 539 New Mexican lambs, 61 lbs. average, \$6.75.

A quarter of a century ago there were only six pieces of pork—two hams, two sides and two shoulders. Now a hog is cut into 24 commercial pieces.

Genuine
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Fifteenth Year

THE PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

Office and Works: PASSAIC, N. J.

Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

HOW AMERICAN MEATS ARE INSPECTED.

(Specially written for *The National Provisioner*.)

In view of the gross misstatements made by the agrarian party in Germany, and also by the German newspapers in favor of that party, the above reproduction of a photograph of the Microscopic Department of the Bureau of Animal Industry, located in Chicago, is of decided interest. The thoroughness of the system of inspection of meats used in this country is evidently not understood, or the outcry at present being waged in Germany by the interested agrarian against the finest meats in the world, would not have any weight at all.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is part of the Agricultural Department of the United States. There is a branch of this bureau at

from a handsome photo which was furnished to us through the courtesy of Armour & Co., Chicago.

A series of rules dealing with the bureau governs its workings. These rules, which are very explicit, have the force of law.

It is interesting to note how the inspection is carried out. An inspector appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, is placed in charge of each slaughtering house, canning, salting, packing, or rendering establishment engaged in slaughtering or packing cattle, sheep, or swine, the carcasses or products of which are to become subject to interstate or foreign commerce. This inspector has under him such assistant inspectors and other employees as is necessary to properly carry on the work of the inspection of the establishment of which he has charge.

An ante-mortem examination is made of all

vanced stage of pregnancy, or which have recently given birth to young, (13) any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food. Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, cancer, abscess, suppurating sore, or tapeworm cysts must be condemned; (14) animals too young and immature to produce wholesome meat, (15) animals too emaciated and anaemic to produce wholesome meat.

Taking the hog, let us trace the system of inspection from start to finish. After the hogs have been slaughtered and cleaned, such animals as are selected for export have their tongues cut out and attached with a hook to the inside of the hog. On its way to the chill rooms pieces are cut from each of these se-



VIEW SHOWING MICROSCOPIC INSPECTION OF AMERICAN MEATS.

every point in the country where there is a packinghouse. Taking Chicago as an example, the bureau there consists of: One chief, Dr. W. S. Devoe; one veterinary inspector, and thirty-five assistant inspectors. These thirty-seven men are all veterinary surgeons who have had to pass a difficult civil service examination to obtain their positions. In addition there are 116 other men known as live stock agents, stock examiners, and taggers. The microscopic department consists of 110 women over twenty years of age, and this department is in charge of Dr. Morris Wooden. Not only the veterinary surgeons, but every one else connected with the bureau has had to successfully pass the examination of the United States civil service commission to secure their positions.

The half-tone cut which appears in connection with this article was reproduced by us

animals arriving at the stockyards. Any animals found to be diseased or unfit for human food are marked by placing in the ear a metal tag bearing the words "U. S. Condemned" and a serial number. These condemned animals are at once removed from the pens containing animals which have been found to be free from disease and fit for human food and are at once disposed of to prevent any possibility of their being used for food. The following are considered sufficient to cause any animal to be condemned: (1) hog cholera, (2) swine plague, (3) charbon, or anthrax, (4) rabies, (5) malignant epizootic catarrh, (6) pyaemia and septicæmia, (7) mange or scab in advanced stages, (8) advanced stages of actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw, (9) inflammation of the lungs, the intestines, or the peritoneum, (10) Texas fever, (11) extensive or generalized tuberculosis, (12) animals in an ad-

lected hogs; one piece from the pillar of the diaphragm, one from the psoas muscle or tenderloin, one from the inner aspect of the shoulder, and one from the muscle of the tongue. These samples are placed in a small tin box which has a serial number on it, and a duplicate of this number is placed on the hog. The hog is then placed in the cooler, where it remains for twenty-four hours or longer.

Meanwhile the samples are taken for examination to the microscopists. The first test made by the microscopist is made from the diaphragm, as this is the most susceptible to trichinae. If any trace of trichinae is found in the diaphragm, then the sample from the tongue is tested, then that of the psoas and then that of the shoulder. The results of the pork microscopically examined are classified as follows: Class A—Samples in which there



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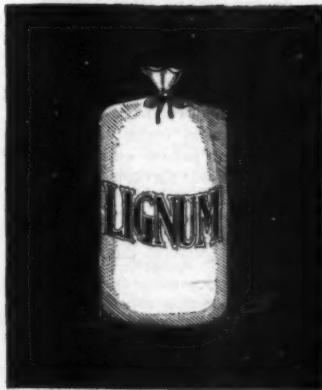
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are no signs of trichinae, living or dead, calcified cysts, or other bodies or substances having any resemblance to trichinae or trichinae cysts. Class B—Samples in which there are disintegrated trichinae or trichinae cysts, calcified trichinae or trichinae cysts, or bodies having any resemblance thereto. Class C—Samples in which there are living or dead trichinae bodies not disintegrated. As soon as one of the microscopists has found any trace of trichinae she calls the inspector in charge who also examines the specimen under the microscope. His judgment is final, thus it is practically impossible for any mistake. But there is a second and third examination of every sample to preclude any possibility of allowing any diseased pork to pass.

When one of the samples is found to be diseased the hog can at once be reached on account of having the duplicate of the number appearing on the tin, box in which the sample appears. The hog is then condemned by being branded on each ham, side and shoulder in indelible ink. The hogs that are free from disease are taken from the cooler to the cutting rooms, and here let it be noted that the microscopically inspected hogs are taken to the cutting room first thing in the morning, when the room and tables are absolutely clean and before any other cutting has been done that day. The animal is then cut up into the various cuts. The trimmings are carried to other tables, one of which is always used exclusively for microscopically inspected stuff. After such parts of the trimmings that are used for sausage are cut, they are placed in special buckets and from the buckets to special barrels, after which they are weighed and taken to the chopping machine. After being chopped they are taken to the ripening room, and from there to the stuffing room, after which they are taken to the drying room to dry out. After being dried they are washed and then taken to the drying room again. There are separate rooms in which all microscopically inspected stuff is kept. These rooms are under lock and key and the key is always retained by one of the inspectors. Nothing except government inspected meats are ever put into these government rooms. We have followed the sausage from the hog to the drying room. The same routine is observed with regard to the different cuts of meats, fat backs, hams, shoulders, ribs, etc.

When the product is ready for shipping it is packed in a box and the box is labeled with

the official number of the packinghouse, the number of pieces or pounds, the shipping marks, and with the words "Inspected according to act of Congress." Above these markings are the words in large letters "For export." Then there is a certificate with a serial number issued by the bureau pasted on the box, and this certificate is thoroughly covered with tin. In addition another certificate with the same serial number is issued in duplicate, the original of which is sent to the consignee, who, when he receives the package, takes off the tin, looks at the number on the certificate pasted on the box and compares it with the other certificate which has been forwarded to him. The duplicate of this prescription has to be presented at the port of export before the package will be received for shipment.

None of the condemned meat is ever exported. It can be used for domestic purposes in this country, but only after it has been thoroughly cooked, for a thorough cooking of the meat absolutely destroys trichinae, and it is a well known fact that trichinosis never appears except through the eating of raw pork.

During the whole process of manufacture from the time that the sample is taken from the hog until the product is boxed and stamped ready for shipment it is under the actual supervision and observation of this bureau, and it is utterly impossible for any packer, no matter how much he may be inclined to use condemned meat, to do so, for he would so easily be caught.

Chicago has been taken as an example of the American system of inspection, but it should be noted that every place where there is a packinghouse has an exactly similar system. This is done for the benefit of the two European countries who insist on all hog products exported for their use, shall be microscopically examined. It should also be noted that every animal slaughtered in any packinghouse in the United States, whether for export or domestic use, is inspected by competent officials of the United States Government.

* The Berwyn Poultry Association, of Washington, D. C., have elected these officers for the ensuing year: W. C. Parker, president; H. J. Bibb, vice-president; George A. Godey, manager; J. C. Brelford, treasurer; J. Fred Keefe, secretary. The association is composed of breeders of thoroughbred poultry of different varieties, who possess a large number of prize ribbons that they have captured at the leading shows.

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A new
Catalogue
has just
been issued. Fig. D-16.



Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

THE STAMP ON EXPRESS PACKAGES.

Washington, April 16.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the cases involving the stamp tax as it applies to express packages, the question involved being whether the shipper or the carrier shall pay the stamp charge on packages.

The opinion was handed down by Justice White and was favorable to the express companies.

Justices Harlan and McKenna dissented from their associate's opinion.

Purchase of Subsistence Stores.

The army regulations have been amended so as to provide that subsistence stores (except forage for beef cattle) may be sold for cash to an officer of the army, or to a contract surgeon or veterinarian, at cost price, on his certificate that they are for his personal or family use or for the use of an officers' mess of which he is the caterer. They may also be sold during the absence of an officer to a member of his family authorized by him to purchase in his name upon a written request by him to the commissary.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

HIGHER MARKETS WITH VERY STRONG CONDITIONS—THE ADVANTAGE WHOLLY WITH SELLERS AND A STEADILY HARDENING TENDENCY PROBABLE—LARGE HOME CONSUMPTION AND MODERATE SUPPLIES MAKES THE POSITION INDEPENDENT OF THE SITUATION OF FOREIGN MARKETS—BUT THE ENGLISH MARKETS UP 9d THIS WEEK.

When we expressed the opinion several weeks since that cotton oil from that time along through to the close of the season would be independent of any attitude of the foreign markets over buying it, and that it would depend for its strength at higher prices on the indicated future better range of the lard market, there was some indisposition on the part of the trade to accept that conclusion, while the reasoning then on its part was that as the oil had depended previously through the season on the shaping of demands from foreign markets that its future would be controlled likely by the influences thence, and that lard would be the minor factor it had been for several months. But more and more since that time the trade has changed its opinion and steadily talked lard as the influence, as we had asserted it would be, while recently it has been shown that the oil will be controlled, can easily be controlled, to higher prices by that factor alone. The fact of the matter is that the consumption of cotton oil for the make of the compounds has recently been of that enormous volume that the oil is getting scarce in full lines at all points South and at the seaboard markets. The Western compound makers had been buying steadily right along on every advance for the oil, and they have scooped up nearly all of the important lots to be had at the South, while they would buy further if it was possible to figure at current prices over some lots that are held; these other quantities do not go beyond one or two holdings, and it is now doubtful if there are 100,000 barrels of the oil unsold of all grades over the South, while any production that can be made from this along to the wind up of the season will be of insignificant volume. It must be clear to everyone in the trade that cotton oil is in good shape for still further advanced prices. Some time before the season closes the exporters will have to buy the oil, but their demands would only add to the general stimulus which the product will get from its remarkably large home consumption and its comparatively moderate supplies. Moreover the short holdings of the oil will probably keep along high prices to a later period than usual into the new crop, although probably not some of the full figures that are likely to be reached meanwhile. The trading in the compounds will continue to be the controlling factor as before asserted, and as distinct from the ordinary influences from export and soap trade sources. It is undeniable that the tallow market is prevented, in part, from taking a better basis of prices through the unsatisfactory amount of business in soap, as many distributors had stocked up with the manu-

factured goods some time since at favorable prices, while time must elapse before they become buyers again. But tallow must assume a stronger line of prices at some time in the future because of its statistical position over the world, however dull it is at present, while even with the dullness in it, a very strong feeling prevails over its prices, while at the West where the better grades of it are used for other purposes than for soapmaking, higher prices have already been obtained with closely bought up supplies. The foreign markets over tallow may be regarded as quiet temporarily, because of more of the Australian make coming to hand there than had been counted upon, and which buyers find they can get at prices more favorable than those ruling for American. Therefore, cotton oil for awhile yet will not receive much benefit from any possible situation of the tallow market. Neither is there much probability of the export demand for the oil improving materially for some time yet, although the Hull (Eng.) market is up 9d this week. It comes to then essentially the influence from the compound lard trading to strengthening the prices of the oil, and the moderate supply of the oil itself, and as before remarked they are well situated for it. There are unquestionably enormous demands for the compounds all over the country, and the consumption of this oil for the make of them is livelier than ever before, while with the keeping up of the prices for pure lard the demands for the compounds are likely to keep

up brisk all through the season. When trading is once arranged on the compounds in a lively way in any season it usually holds to them, as consumers get used to them. The briskness in the make of the compounds is as well shown in the active buying of oleo-stearine as well as of cotton oil, while the former has gone up to 8c in price. The pure lard market has probably pretty nearly reached its limit in an advancing tendency; there are people with the belief that it will get to 8c; but we doubt it getting there; it, however, could hardly exceed that, and while there is doubt as to its reaching that price the fact remains that it ought to hold near current prices for some time yet, and on account of its statistical position and the probabilities of near future supplies of hogs. We believe, however, that the packers are anxious to make July contracts of lard at current prices, and that at present it is more a held market for that purpose. The farmers are satisfied that hogs are not likely to do much better in price, and that at the current high figures that they would market the swine if they were held back freely in the country, and notwithstanding the consideration that this month is usually a busy one with them at farm work; then, again, the lighter weights of the hogs arriving show that there has been a free marketing of desirable averages. If lard is to maintain a good degree of strength, and which seems probable, however improbable that it will further materially advance, and as aside from temporary reactions for it to lower prices, and which are possible from manipulation, more money nevertheless can be afforded for cotton oil, while the generally moderate stocks of the oil add another lever to an upward movement. The mills are gradually closing up their productions. Some of them have shut down to open again when the planting season is finished if they can get then a little left

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over seed. Most of the larger mills are sold up, and the mills otherwise are carrying mainly small lots. Through the Mississippi Valley recently there has been as close buying of the offerings as possible at better prices, and where there has been especial demand from the West. The holdings of Texas are unusually small, while through the near Atlantic sections most of the supplies are of small lots and here and there, as one of the leading companies, as noted last week, has pretty nearly closed out all of its holdings, while one other important holding is practically held off the market at current prices. The sales this week, up to this writing, have been in New York: 1,800 bbls. prime yellow, spot and April delivery, at 39c; 2,400 bbls. do., May delivery, at 39c; 200 bbls. do., June, at 39c; 1,250 bbls. white at 40c@40½c; 350 bbls. crude, from dock, at 34½c; 400 bbls. do., at 35c; 1,000 bbls. winter yellow at 42c; while at the mills sales of six tanks crude, at near Atlantic points, at 31c, and 15 tanks do., Valley and Memphis, at 31½c@32c.

Later.—The foreign markets have advanced sufficiently this week to permit their paying 37½c for prime yellow and perhaps 38c, while the market here is 39c; this, however, brings the trading basis with exporters closer than usual latterly. A sale of 3 tanks crude at an Atlantic point at 31c.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

* In the new order issued by the United States Secretary of War, regulating the army ration of troops stationed at Alaska, there is provided an increase of bacon, from three-quarters to one pound.

AN INTERESTING COTTON OIL DOCUMENT.

We have received a copy of the proceedings of the fifth and sixth annual sessions of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, of Texas, through the courtesy of this popular organization. As we look through it we find much to interest the oil mill superintendent, the cottonseed crusher and the oil mill owner. The bulky pamphlet of the proceedings is illustrated with good halftones of the officers of the association—President Parkhouse, Vice-President Schumacher and Secretary Baumgarten. Much technical information from bright minds was given at these proceedings in 1898 and 1899. It is all printed in the pamphlet and makes interesting

and valuable reading. Secretary Baumgarten has our thanks for his courtesy in forwarding us a copy. Every oil mill man will want one.

The pamphlet is marked "Supplement to 'Oil Mill Superintendents' Gazetteer,' Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1900." The "Gazetteer," the first number of which we have received, is a snappy little publication full of interesting reading. Long may it prosper.

* The Canadian Government Live Stock Record Association bill provides that five or more persons may incorporate for the purpose of keeping a record of pure bred livestock or any distinct breed, by applying to the Minister of Agriculture, to whom must be rendered an annual report. The penalty for false registration is a fine in a court of law.

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COTTON OIL HAS A HEARING ON GROUT BILL.

We publish to-day supplementing the report in our last issue additional details of the hearing for the cotton oil interests in Washington last week, of the House Committee on Agriculture on the obnoxious Grout anti-butterine bill. The logical and forcible remarks of the gentlemen named below will go far toward the defeat of this unjust measure fathered by the selfish dairy interests. These valuable addresses were crowded out last week owing to lack of space.

President G. B. Alexander.

Mr. George B. Alexander, of Greenville, Miss., president of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, made the following strong remarks:

"I will state that I am engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed oil. I am the manager of the mill at Greenville, Miss. I represent the Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and am here to protest against this bill, because they believe it is injurious to their interests. This organization that I have mentioned extends not only to all of the States which raise cotton, but also to many other States where machinery is made which is used in oil mills, and to States where cottonseed products are handled. The object of this association is to improve and promote the general welfare of the cottonseed industry by seeking new channels for its consumption, and by finding improved methods of manufacture. We meet, always, once a year—a social meeting—and discuss these matters.

"There is invested in the oil mill business of the South about one hundred million dollars. It is comparatively a new industry, having been built up in the last few years, and has converted what was formerly worthless stuff into a valuable product and added to the wealth of the country and to its export trade, helping to make the balance of trade in our favor. Our product enters largely into butterine.

"The seed resulting from a bale of cotton is worth fully one-fourth as much as the cotton itself.

"I say," continued Mr. Alexander, "that this is a new industry, and that if any protection is to be given any one we think we are entitled to protection, but we do not ask it. All we ask is a fair field and a free fight, and we will take care of ourselves. We have a product which has merit and needs no protection, and we object to being taxed for the benefit of another industry, and we do not think it would be fair to tax one agricultural product for the benefit of another."

President J. W. Allison.

The following able address was made by Mr. Joseph W. Allison, of Ennis, Tex., president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: After the addresses which you have heard from the members of this delegation there really remains but little to be said on this side of this case. Appreciating that you have the facts, and all the facts in this case, we are here with no pretense at speech-making, but to take up and discuss this business with you as a business proposition. Nearly every member of the delegation here present is either directly or indirectly, either as a producer of cottonseed, or a mill owner, or a dealer in the products of cottonseed, directly interested in the question which is before you to-day, and it is our object to give you our side of the case as it appears to us from our several individual points of view. For, after all, it is a selfish motive that brings us here. I am here as a mill owner and a representative of the Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Texas. The State contains about

132 cottonseed oil mills, one-third of the yearly product of cotton, and has nearly one-third of the cottonseed product that is made in the United States. We are not butterine people any further than that one component portion of butterine is our product, cottonseed oil. The butterine case has been very ably taken care of by the gentleman we had the pleasure of hearing yesterday, and we propose to defend only our portion of it.

"I do not know that it is charged at all here, and certainly it is not proven; that butterine is an unhealthful product. We who are engaged in the manufacture of cottonseed oil know that it is not unhealthful. On the other hand, it is one of the purest and most delightful of the vegetable fats. The seed comes to our mills fresh from the cotton fields, and is never touched by hand from that time until it is delivered to the refiners, or the ultimate buyers. It is handled exclusively by machinery. The oil, that part of it which is now under discussion here to-day, is hermetically sealed by nature in an airtight case, which is the seed. It is carried to the expressing machinery by machinery itself, and it is not touched by human hand, but is expressed by machinery. There is no possible opportunity for contamination. The process of expressing is extremely simple. Nothing is left after it but the pure oil itself. There could not possibly be any purer fat. There could not come to any table anything cleaner. I am not a technical man, and do not propose to enter into any discussion upon butter or any of the dairy products, but we all know that they have a thousand processes of being handled in a small way, and that they are all subject to a great deal of contamination. None of these things applies to cottonseed.

"We have in the United States virtually three buyers of cottonseed oil. The oleomargarine people take our best product and pay us a little more money for it than anybody else. They demand an exceptionally good oil, made by special processes from selected seeds. Those mills which have the facilities for furnishing this oil enjoy that trade to the exclusion of the mills who through any cause furnish an inferior article. Next come the lard people, who are nearly as critical in their demands. Next the soapmakers, who will take anything we give them. It is because we do not want to lose a customer who buys from us \$3,000,000 worth of cottonseed oil every year that we are opposing this bill. It is because we do not want to lose a customer of that kind, and it is because they tell us that the imposition of a tax like this will put them out of business that we are here protesting against it. As I stated, two of the gentlemen here are directly interested in this business. Some of them have been interested in it from its infancy. I believe there are five gentlemen in the room who have been interested in the business since possibly the mills in the United States could have been counted on the fingers of your hands. To-day, I think there are about 325 of these mills. I believe there is present in the room the oldest man in the business—I mean in the business in a business way, for he is yet a boy in some respects. I myself have been connected with the business during the whole of my business life.

"Unfortunately, in this great development of the business, the demands for the product have not quite kept pace with the improved facilities. Unfortunately, too, the exact statistics in regard to our business are absolutely unattainable. The mills are widely scattered. The large majority of them are small enterprises, and the owners are men who are not accustomed to give out the details of their business, and absolutely refuse to do so. Secondly, exact statistics in regard to the business are unattainable, and any figures given

with regard to the business must be taken as very wide approximations. But it is now estimated that there is crushed in the United States about two million tons of seed annually. In round figures, a bale of cotton means a half a ton of cottonseed. Given a crop of ten millions of bales, that would mean five million tons of seed. Not over one and one-half million tons of seed are required for the planting of the crop each year. That would leave on the face of the figures a very large portion of the seed to be crushed. It must be remembered that a large proportion of that seed is produced in out-of-the-way places, away from large centers, and away from freight facilities. It is a cheap product, and can not stand very heavy freight charges. Hence, I think the estimate of two million tons is a large one. I believe one-third of that is crushed in my own State.

"The use of cottonseed oil as a food is as old as history itself. Long before the oil was made in the United States by modern methods it was made in all Oriental countries and is to-day a staple article of food in all the Oriental countries. Even in Bible countries it is spoken of. It is spoken of to-day as one of the adulterants of olive oil in every single one of the olive-producing countries, and the statement has been made, I do not know how truly, that an absolutely pure olive oil was unattainable from the fact that the olive growers in the olive-producing countries are in the habit of starting their oil with cottonseed oil. Even the farmer who makes only a small quantity of cotton oil in the hills of Spain starts his olive oil by pouring cottonseed oil over it. How much of that comes back to us as olive oil I have no means of knowing.

"We know that the introduction of cotton oil itself as a cooking fat is one of the possibilities of the future. It is being done, and has been done, in a small way, by nearly all mills, and is used by nearly all the people in their immediate localities. The families of nearly all the mill operatives use cottonseed oil at home. It certainly cannot change its nature if put into butterine. Upon the estimate of the crop as just made, the sale of cottonseed in the South must add on the average two or three dollars to every bale of cotton marketed. There is a little more than that. It adds the two or three dollars, not to the large planter, nor to the dealer, but to the small producer. Those of us who are older in the business recollect the time when we were compelled to buy our seed from the small farmers and the negroes, and the large planter considered it as much beneath his dignity to worry about the sale of the cottonseed from his cotton as it was to trouble himself about the selling of the eggs and chickens on his place."

"And is not it a rule now with the larger planters," asked Mr. Williams, "that the cottonseed is left to the negroes to sell?"

"It is, to a great extent."

"In the mortgage regulations in the South," continued Mr. Williams, "cottonseed was exempted from the mortgages in order that the tenant farmer might have the cottonseed with which to pay for his necessities. In many cases it was his profit out of the crop."

"Yes, it is a cash product, for no such thing as a purchase of cottonseed on time is known. We do business almost always on credit in the South, and cottonseed is the exception to that rule. It is worth so much in cash, that is, between sun up and sun down, because after sun down it is against the law to sell it. It used to be left to the negroes and the smaller farmers, but now it is used as a medium for small purchases; a load of cottonseed is used as a cash payment for small purchases. They do that because there is no danger of interfering with crop mortgages.

We, of course, are not going to pay the price for cottonseed if we are deprived of those purchasers whom this bill would deprive us of. We will take it out of the price of the things we buy. It is the man with the hoe that pays for it, and the manufacturer, of course, would pay that much less for his raw material.

"While it may be true that we could replace the buyer of this three million dollars' worth of cottonseed oil if the butterine maker went out of existence, it has a wider significance. We have struggled for years to introduce our produce into the European countries, and the largest consumers there are the olive oil producers. Those countries are talking of discriminating against cottonseed oil, beginning a few years ago with a proposed tax in Italy, and followed up by a proposition made in France, and one also in Germany, and an effort has been made to crowd our product out of those countries because of its competition with other edible oils, olive oil, and in Russia linseed and other oils. Russia does crowd it out, because she admits of no competition with linseed oil. Russia has in prospect the production of cottonseed oil, and she produces now a small quantity of it.

"Our fear is that if our friends, the pure butter people, are successful in driving out the butterine industry, or at any rate in putting upon it an additional tax, whether or not it kills the industry, that puts a stigma upon our product, which foreign countries are buying, and they will not continue to buy of us. The proposition has been made to exclude American oil from France, in order that the Egyptian seed shall be crushed in France and cotton oil made in France. If it should be stated that the American oil was regarded as such a harmful product in America as to be taxed at home, the French Deputies would not be slow to take it as a chance and crowd us out of France.

"We would then be confined to the home market, which consists of lard compounders. It is not a violent supposition that if the butter producers have been able to legislate us out of France, that the hog people would be, if those things could come to pass, able to legislate us out of competition with them in this country, and the cottonseed industry would be dead. It is hardly to be anticipated, but it is possible."

"What effect do you think the prohibition of the manufacture of oleomargarine would have upon the price of your oil, per gallon or pound, in a general way?" asked Representative Allen.

"I hardly know how to answer that question," replied Mr. Allison, "except to say that it deprives us of a market that is consuming between 5 and 10 per cent. of our production, of our best production, and pays us more money for it than any other customer. It is worth 40 to 45 cents as against 37 cents for the next grade."

"You understand, do you not," asked Representative Neville, who is recognized as the dairymen's special champion on the committee, "that this bill imposes a tax of 10 cents a pound only on oleomargarine colored as butter?"

"Yes," responded Mr. Allison, who readily saw the trap and did not fall into it. "The bill taxes oleomargarine colored like the butter, we know, but whether that is the natural color of the butter or not, I am not a butter maker and I do not know. I do know this, that the producers of natural butter in all of the butter-producing countries are themselves the largest producers of cotton oil butter. They are themselves the producers of the butter containing very largely the very element that we furnish to the butterine manufacturer to put in his butterine, and in this way, of the two million tons of cottonseed annually crushed in the South, there is made three-

quarters of a million pounds of cottonseed meal, which is recognized as the most nutritive and highly concentrated cattle food known. The butter producers are buyers of the cottonseed meal. The Germans and Holland people, who are the largest butter producers, buy it simply because the cattle fed upon it produce better butter and more butter. It produces it because of its nutritive qualities, and because of that certain small percentage of the cottonseed oil left in the meal, which is of so nearly the same constituents of the material required to make the butter, that it passes through the cow's stomach almost unchanged into the milk ducts."

"A ton of oil cake is worth about \$20 and an equal weight of oil about \$100. Five to ten per cent. of oil was left in the cake to improve its value for feeding purposes. If the cottonseed mills are destroyed the dairy farmer will be deprived of his best cattle food in a highly concentrated article that is rich enough to mix with home-grown feeds that is otherwise of little value.

These facts were stated by Mr. Allison in reply to a question by Representative Neville. Representative Williams interposed this question: "Could you run your mills for the cake alone, if you lost your oil market?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Allison with emphasis.

Col. Robert Gibson.

The following are the able remarks of Col. Robert Gibson, of Dallas, Tex.:

I have been associated in and with the cottonseed oil industry for the past twenty three years, moving from Tennessee to Texas in 1877 to build and operate cottonseed oil mills, and was actively employed in the management of oil mills for some fifteen years. Since that time, I have been more or less interested in the industry. For the past five years I have been filling the position of secretary of the Interstate and Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Associations.

My association with the mills and the two associations has given me a thorough insight into and knowledge of the cottonseed crushing industry, which has increased from some five or six mills in 1865 to over 300 mills in 1899. In the mills of recent years over 90 per cent. of the labor used in these mills are negroes who are paid from \$1 per day to as high as \$3.50 per day for their services. These mills, with the exception of some four or five, are located in the cotton-growing States of the South and the Indian Territory. In my State, Texas, and the Indian Territory there are some 135 mills and more being built every year as the cotton growing is being developed. Five years ago there was not a cotton oil mill in the Indian Territory; to-day, there are ten or twelve, and every year, as the cotton average is increased, more mills are built. The same condition, too, exists as to the increase in mills in the old cotton-growing States. These facts I give you to show the great injury you would inflict on this growing industry by the passage of laws taxing one of our principal products; the oil, which is largely used in the manufacture of butterine, a pure and wholesome food, which tax if placed as contemplated in pending bills, will cut off the use of this oil to a great extent, and in consequence unless other uses can be found for it, must materially affect its price as well as profits of the farmer who raises the cotton and seed used in its manufacture, particularly the latter, which now pays the farmer from \$4 to \$5 per bale for all seed sold. I beg further to show you that the injury to this industry not only affects the cotton-growing States of the South and Indian Territory, but as well a great many of the Middle and Eastern States that manufacture the machinery used in these oil mills, as well as the manufacture of the supplies used in their manipulation.

The three largest companies building oil

machinery and furnishing over 75 per cent. of it, are located in Dayton, O., though there are some three others located in Thompsonville, Conn., Richmond, Va., and Chattanooga, Tenn. The largest and principal companies furnishing camel's hair press cloth are located in New York and Massachusetts, besides there are others located in Chicago and St. Louis. The manufacturers of other parts of machinery used largely in the construction of oil mills, in fact almost all of the machinery and supplies come from the Middle and Eastern States, and I am satisfied that each and every concern engaged in said manufacture would join us in our protest against the infliction of this unjust tax.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the members of our two cottonseed crushing associations are not confined alone to the States operating oil mills, but are composed as well of members from Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas—all of whom are represented here to-day by the committee composed of E. H. Ferguson, of Louisville, Ky.; George B. Alexander, Greenville, Miss.; E. Steinhart, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Wright, Pine Bluff, Ark.; F. W. Brode, Memphis, Tenn.; Jo. W. Allison, Ennis, Tex.; Marion Sansom, Alvarado, Tex.; Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex.; W. R. Cantrell, New York; E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss.; E. S. Ready, Helena, Ark.; A. D. Allen, Little Rock, Ark.; L. W. Haskell, Savannah, Ga.; George N. Aldredge, Dallas, Tex.; A. P. McCord, Cameron, Tex., who respectfully petition that your honorable body do not pass this, to us, unjust measure.

Col. Ed S. Ready.

Col. Ed S. Ready, manager of the New South Oil Company, of Helena, Ark., and vice-president of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, at the same hearing, said:

"We have in Helena four oil mills, and the cost of the equipment of these mills is about \$350,000. In addition to that we have capital invested to the extent of another \$350,000, making \$700,000 invested. We employ 200 people; all adults, with a few exceptions—there may be eight or ten boys in the whole business. Sixty-six to 70 per cent. of those men are heads of families, and I think I am safe in saying that out of the population of 8,000 inhabitants, those four mills support 750 to 800 people. Thus, you see, it is a matter of very considerable moment to us. Of those employees, about 85 per cent. are colored, and the remaining 15 per cent. are whites. Last season, as near as I can get at it, we expended \$600,000 for the purchase of cottonseed. We ran about six months in the year. The farmers come there, as has been stated to you, the negro small cropper and the small white farmer, and we buy almost all of our supplies of seed from them. If this butterine or oleomargarine law is enacted, it would affect our markets very considerably. It would result in the reduction of the price of seed; how much, I can not say, but it would be largely felt, and I felt that I should come here and enter our protest against it and request the committee not to deal too harshly with the butterine industry, as it largely affects ourselves."

Representative Williams—Independent mills are springing up everywhere?

Mr. Ready—Yes, sir; everywhere.

Representative Williams—Yes; one was built right in my own town.

[In our next issue we shall conclude the report of the hearing by the publication of the addresses of other gentlemen who appeared before the committee.—Ed.]

* The Sycamore Creamery, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,500. Corporators: Henry Babe, Albert A. Kroft and J. Arthur Dixon.

GERMANY'S IMPORTS OF MEATS.

(From "Commerce," London, Eng.)

The entire import of dead meat of all kinds into Germany last year was, we are informed, worth only £3,570,000, being below 1898 by £550,000. What originally alarmed the agrarian party was probably the increase from barely £2,500,000 in 1897 to £4,120,000 in 1898. It was the latter year that first witnessed to the full the outburst of activity, and as it was also a period of dear bread, due to the disastrous harvests of 1897, people who could afford it were disposed to eat more meat. The agricultural interest is already well protected by an import duty equal to 10s per cwt., and would have been far less objectionable than the present move. Bacon and lard are excluded from the scope of the measure, the likely effects of which may be judged

ly given, which, it may be mentioned, was last year £3,275,000; in 1898, £3,350,000; but in 1897 only £2,250,000. Any interference with this trade would have been likely to result in very serious friction indeed between the two Governments, whereas for the sake of 350,000 cwt. America may not think it worth while to adopt any stringent policy of retaliation. The Australian colonies furnished 23,500 cwt. of the tinned goods. As to live animals, German graziers are sometimes very glad to replenish their herds from abroad. Still there is protection here also. The value of the animals destined eventually for food has not greatly varied during the last three years. In 1899 it was £3,250,000, in 1898 £2,950,000, and in 1897 £3,325,000. But it is entirely an overland trade, nothing is received from beyond the sea, the regulations enforced some years ago having killed that part of the trade. The cattle are nearly all



MEAT STORES AT HAMBURG, GERMANY.

from a study of the following figures for the past three years:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Fresh beef	395,000	290,000	90,000
Fresh pork	217,000	304,000	224,000
Fresh mutton	1,800	2,200	1,300
Pickled and salted—			
Beef	50,000	46,000	44,000
Pork	200,000	200,000	85,000
Hams	86,000	107,000	66,000
Bacon	360,000	555,000	340,000
Sausage meat	97,000	87,000	37,000
Canned meat	80,000	80,000	69,000
Meat extracts, etc.	18,000	26,000	22,000

It will be noticed that the most striking gain is in fresh beef, but this, as well as the other fresh meats, are supplied exclusively by the neighboring Continental countries. Of last year's beef, Denmark furnished 220,000 cwt. and Holland 140,000 cwt. Of the pork, 190,000 cwt. was Dutch and 20,000 cwt. Russian. The small supplies of mutton were from Austria and Holland. It is these countries, therefore, that will be the hardest hit if the bill becomes a law. In preserved meats the United States will be the principal sufferers, their contributions last year having been as follows: Pickled and salted beef, 31,500 cwt.; pickled and salted pork, 135,000 cwt.; hams, 62,000 cwt.; sausage meat, 71,500 cwt.; canned meats, 50,000 cwt.—total 350,000 cwt. But, on the whole, they will be very much better off than either Denmark or Holland, because their two most important products are not to be interfered with. Of the bacon imported into Germany last year no less than 335,000 cwt. was American, and 2,250,000 cwt. lard was nearly all of the same origin. This is not included in the valuation previous-

obtained from Austria-Hungary, and the swine from Russia. The export of live animals from Germany, other than sheep, is quite insignificant. The cows last year numbered 1,226, and the oxen 2,113, nearly all for Swiss pastures or slaughterhouses. Nor is there any dead meat worth speaking of sent abroad, the only item of any importance being 16,000 cwt. of hams to France. The considerable import of animals and meat would therefore seem to arise solely from the needs of the German population, and the result of the exclusion of meat may be not merely that the price is considerably enhanced, but that a considerable number of people may find themselves unable to get as much as they would like, no matter what they are prepared to pay.

SLAUGHTER OF CONDEMNED DAIRY COWS.

It has been agreed between the Dairy-men's Association and Health Commissioner Ohage, of St. Paul, Minn., that the dairy cattle that have been condemned are to be slaughtered at Luley's slaughterhouse, which is to be done under scientific supervision, to find what results tuberculosis in cattle has upon milk. As there are now more than 100 condemned cows, it will be possible to secure the most diverse and likely reliable information. Tuesday, April 24, the killing will begin.

* The Roseburg Creamery Company, of Youngstown, O., has been organized with a capital of \$3,000. Corporators: T. R. Sheridan, Charles B. Fisher, S. C. Flint, B. W. Strong and F. W. Wooley.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD'S TRADE.

The two large volumes of annual reports from diplomatic and consular officers known as "Commercial Relations of the United States," which were transmitted to Congress by the President on the 1st of March, will be issued this year much earlier than usual, and the introduction known as "The Review of the World's Commerce" is nearly ready for distribution. These reports describe the present condition of commerce and industries in all the countries of the world, especially as affecting American trade.

In a letter accompanying the President's message, Secretary of State Hay says the reports "present not only the latest statistics for the trade of each country and the share which the United States now enjoys or may hope to gain, but a mass of valuable details and suggestions as to the activities and prospects of all the important industrial and trade centers of the world and the latest information as to the resources and commercial needs of regions which have but recently felt the impulse of modern development."

Thanks to the industrial genius and energy of our people, the United States has been so quick to avail itself of the commercial opportunities in other countries and to adapt itself to their special requirements, as indicated from time to time in United States consular reports, that, notwithstanding its comparatively recent entrance into the markets of the world as a competitor with the older manufacturing nations, it has already acquired a standing and reputation in many lines of production which encourage the hope of a brilliant future in export trade for many industries which, but a few years ago, were accustomed to regard their horizon as bounded by the domestic demand."

The letter of Secretary Hay is followed by a general summary of the reports by Mr. Frederic Emory, chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, as a preface to the "Review of the World's Commerce." Mr. Emory lays special stress upon the continued development of our export of manufactured goods, and calls attention to the fact that the general demand for American coal in Europe opens up a new field of enterprise and presents the United States in a triple role as a purveyor of food, of manufactured goods, and of fuel for the industrial fires of the nations which sell to as well as buy from us most largely. The summary is as follows:

"Since the date of the last annual review of reports from consular and diplomatic offices upon the industries and commerce of foreign countries, the commercial expansion of the United States, which was then (February, 1899) described as having passed the boundaries of speculation and experiment, has proceeded at a pace which has exceeded the expectations of even those who were most confident of a great development of our export trade. The progress noted in previous issues of the review in extending the sale of American manufactures in the strongly competitive markets of Europe has continued unchecked, except in the few instances where the quality of goods has been sacrificed to cheapness, as, for example, a falling off in the sales of bicycles because of the exportation of inferior wheels, and the word 'American' seems to be rapidly attaining a world-wide celebrity as indicating excellence and superior utility in many lines of goods, especially in machinery of all kinds, labor-saving implements, furniture, boots and shoes, railroad, bridge, and other building supplies, hardware, and a great variety of other classes of articles of iron and steel. The recent scarcity of coal in Europe and the increased demand for

(Concluded on page 37.)

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

TALLOW.—There is not much that is new to this market. The undertone is strong, indeed stronger than last week, but there is want of vitality to trading in New York, however active the business has been at the West, and where the recent advanced prices have been well supported. The situation in New York is simply this: There is no export demand and very light home trade wants, while at the same time the supplies here had been well sold ahead, with hardly any city to be had for this month's delivery. Buyers possibly do not care to show their hands while there is so little tallow to be had here; that is, so far as concerns export interest, while the home trade is checked over buying by the dulness in the soap trade. The soap trade is not active even at the West just now, but tallow has wanted there for other purposes by reason of the recent sharp advance for lard. The soap trade in New York has been affected more than ever before by the sharp competition from the West, while the inducements to buy thence have been of that substantial order, that many of the larger distributors have become pretty well stocked up, and a resumption of activity from them can be expected only when they have their supplies reduced. If there was the ordinary demand for tallow from the soap trade in combination with the increased requirements at the West for other purposes, the statistical position of it over the world would stimulate prices at once. As it is there is just a little more firmness in New York. Changed conditions to buoyancy here seem possible only as the export demands improve. There was no London sale this week on account of the Easter holidays. While there are unimportant offerings of city this week for this month's delivery there is no talk of buying the May delivery, of which, as yet, there have been no sales. It would be impossible to buy city in hog-heads at 5½¢, which was the basis of the last sale, and the melters do not talk a selling price under 5½¢, and more generally ask 5½¢. Nothing has been done in it up to this writing. City edible is also quiet here and nominally about 6¢, without much on offer,

although edible at the West has been closely bought up and at strong prices. The receipts of country-made here are very moderate, and on that account there is not much of it left over, while the prices for it are well sustained. Those points in the interior which at times ship to New York, but are as well situated for shipments to the West, are just now naturally sending most of their makes to the latter direction, where there is a more active sale for them and at relatively better prices; sales of 275,000 pounds country-made for the week at 5¼¢@5½¢, as to quality.

At the West the offerings of the more desirable grades have been rather closely bought up, and where there is a good, firm tone to affairs. Recent sales there of 1,000 tierces prime packers at 6¢. At Chicago, quotations are 6¢@6½¢ for prime packers, 5¼¢@5½¢ for No. 1 do., 4¼¢@5¢ for No. 2 do, 5¢@5½¢ for city renderers, 5¼¢@5½¢ for prime country, 4¼¢@5¢ for No. 2 do.

On Thursday, in New York, it looked as though 5½¢ would be paid for city in hog-heads, but there was nothing offered except for May delivery, and the melters were asking up to 5½¢. If there was more tallow on offer there would probably be increased demand and a better market. The closing market will be found on page 42.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The advanced price to 8¢ in New York and Chicago, noted in our previous review, has been well sustained this week, and at the close is further bid, while there is steady buying of the product as it comes out at that price, with anxiety to get it, on account of the large volume of business in the compounds. There is a liberal make of it, but it does not accumulate materially. Sales since our last report have been fully 430,000 pounds city and out of town in New York at 8¢. At Chicago sales of 350,000 pounds at 8¢.

Later.—Sales of 50,000 pounds in New York at 8¢, with a strong market at 8¢.

LARD STEARINE.—There is little doing

here, while the offerings are small and firmness prevails over the price with the cost of lard. About 8¢ quoted.

GREASE.—There is a well supported market, with some increase of home demands, while the supplies are not large. "A" white quoted at 5¼¢@5½¢, "B" white at 5¼¢@5½¢, yellow at 4¼¢@5¢, and bone and house at 4¼¢@5¼¢. At Chicago, yellow quoted at 4¼¢@4½¢, white at 5¢@5½¢, and brown at 4¼¢@4½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Firm conditions prevail over prices, with demands increasing a little. White quoted at 5½¢, and yellow at 5½¢.

CORN OIL.—A good, strong market prevails, partly influenced by the recent advance in the price of linseed in Europe, while exporters are more disposed to buy. About \$5.25 quoted for car lots.

LARD OIL.—This market is in poor shape, and its prices do not correspond to the cost of lard, and because of the competition of Western makers, who largely want to use the stearine and let the oil go at any price. The margin of profit in New York now is very small, while the consumptive demand is chiefly satisfied with these Western lots. The range of prices is from 56¢ to 59¢.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

OUR SOAP IN THE WEST INDIES.

A bill was introduced in the Jamaica Legislature on April 3 by the Government providing for the taxation of foreign and domestic soaps.

Our trade returns do not show how much soap we export to Jamaica. To the British West Indies, which, of course, include Jamaica, Canada last year exported 281,790 pounds of soap valued at \$7,836.

The British West Indies took more Canadian soap last year than any other country. Newfoundland came next with 213,400 pounds.

Canada is not altogether uninterested in the action of the Jamaican government.

Our total exports of soap last year were 575,746 pounds, valued at \$18,819.—Canadian Grocer.

D. B. Gamble, of Procter & Gamble, the soap manufacturers of Cincinnati, Robert T. Miller and others have purchased a plot of forty acres of land at Denver, Col., on which they propose building an extensive plant. The ground cost \$50,000.

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SOAPMAKERS' MATERIALS,
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LION BRAND 98% Powdered Caustic Soda.

Strongest and Purest in the Market.

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DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

By Mr. Cochrane, of New York, April 11: Petition of Canaan Grange, No. 831, Patrons of Husbandry, State of New York, in support of House bill No. 3717, to control the sale of imitation dairy products; also in favor of Senate bill 1439, to vest additional authority in the Interstate Commerce Commission, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Graham: Petition of Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 445, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Columbus, O., against any legislation increasing the tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Bowersock, April 12: Resolution of Columbus, O., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in opposition to proposed legislation restricting the sale of butterine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Payne: Petitions of Farmington Grange, No. 431; Wallington Grange, No. 159; Marion Grange, No. 214; Novite Scriba Grange, No. 100; Newark Grange, No. 366, and Clyde Grange, No. 33, Patrons of Husbandry, of New York, in support of House bill No. 3717, to control the sale of imitation dairy products; also in favor of Senate bill 1439, to vest additional authority in the Interstate Commerce Commission, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Vreeland: Petition of Ripley Grange, No. 65, Patrons of Industry, of New York, favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1439, to amend the act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Wadsworth: Petition of George F. Thompson and others, of Middleport, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill No. 1439, to amend the act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Bowersock, April 13: Resolutions of Building Trades Council of Cincinnati, O., against the passage of the bill relating to oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts: Petition of the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly and Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 445, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Columbus, O., against any legislation increasing the tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. McAleer: Petition of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of the Brosius Pure

Food bill; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Robinson, of Indiana: Petition of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 19, Fort Wayne, Ind., in opposition to proposed legislation restricting the sale of butterine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Young: Petition of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association, favoring House bill No. 7343, establishing a fish hatchery and fish station in Pennsylvania; referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts: Resolution of the Building Trades' Council of Cincinnati and vicinity, State of Ohio, protesting against the passage of the butterine bill; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Jones, of Washington: Protest of Local Union No. 188, of Seattle (Wash.), Cigar Makers' International Union, against the passage of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Russell: Resolutions of Iron Moulders' Union, No. 65, of Stonington, Conn., opposing the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

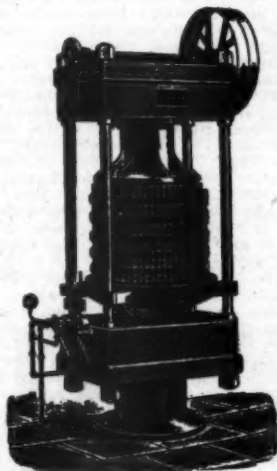
By Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, April 17: Petition of the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, O., against the passage of the Grout bill to increase the tax on oleomargar-

ine, etc.; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Hoeffcker: Petition of Hockessin Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, Newcastle county, Del., relating to an act to regulate commerce, and suggesting amendments to the same; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Hay, of New York: Petition of Smithville Center (N. Y.) Grange, No. 572, in favor of Senate bill No. 1439, relating to an act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Shafroth: Resolutions of Fort Collins Sheep Feeders' Association, of Fort Collins, Col., in favor of Senate bill No. 1439, relating to an act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Looking After the Lobster.

Owing to the scarcity of the lobster, Congressman Fitzgerald of Massachusetts has introduced a resolution asking the Fish Commission to report on the various State regulations on the subject, and to recommend general provisions, to prevent the extermination of this valuable shell fish.

* The Keystone Condensed Milk Company, of Coudersport, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

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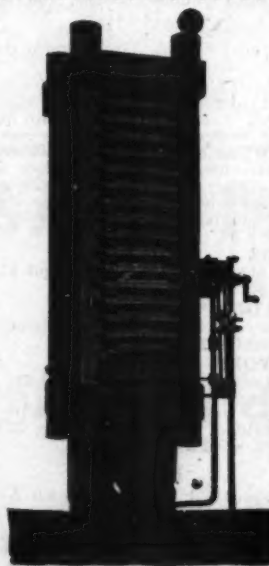
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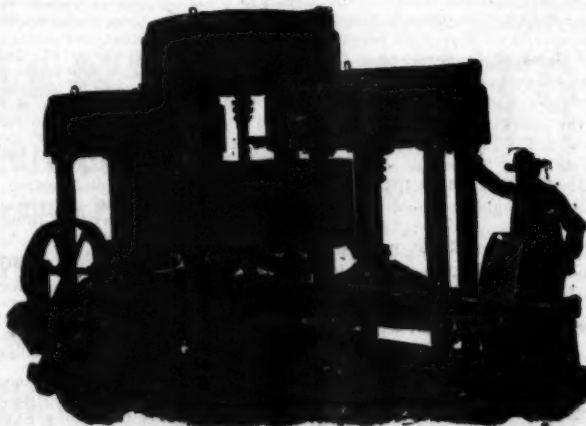
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SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Hides and Skins

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The recently acquired firmness on the part of the packers became so pronounced in the early part of the week that buyers regarded their attitude as prohibitive. As the week progressed there was an almost imperceptible easing off which resulted in some transactions at full quotation prices. There does not seem to be any well founded basis for advancing hide prices just at this time, the only excuse for so doing being the somewhat improved quality of the offerings. This latter condition, however, is at least neutralized by the indifferent attitude of buyers who seem universal in their opinion that at present relatives prices of hides and leather there is but little incentive to buy the former.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have sold at 12c, but are generally held at 1/4c higher. The call is limited and it is doubtful as to whether prices on old offerings can be sustained.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are in some accumulation as tanners are averse to pay 11 1/4c. About 1,800 moved at this price, but the demand is not strong.

COLORADO STEERS.—About 12,000 March and April hides went for 11@11 1/4c. This sale practically cleans them up.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS moved in fair volume at 12@12 1/4c. Late Aprils offer at more money.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands and grubs, 55 lbs. and up, are generally offering at 11c, though some are held as high as 11 1/4c. Light are available at 11c.

BRANDED COWS.—There are comparatively few on hand; 8,000 of ordinary selection brought 11c; 11 1/4c will be demanded for late Aprils.

NATIVE BULLS.—There are no offerings as they are cleaned up to May 1; 10 1/4c is bid for the May article.

COUNTRY HIDES.—This market is not as active as could be desired as the tanners do not respond to the advancing trend. There would be no difficulty in moving stock at all prices but the marked-up schedule is far from popular. Accumulations are very light and at the prices at which tanners are willing to pay dealers are disposed to sell for future delivery.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are in indifferent request at the ruling rate, though some of them have been moved at 9 1/4c with seconds a cent less. The views of tanners are a full cent below these prices and if the latter could operate on their own basis they would probably clean up the market.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold at 9 1/4c. There are very few offerings.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Good selections are held at 9 1/2c flat, which price tanners pay with reluctance.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have sold in fair volume at 9 1/4c and 8 1/4c for ones and twos. Tan-

ners are evidently disposed to regard them as a better proposition than buffs at the same price.

NATIVE BULLS have sold at 8 1/4c. There are not many offerings and those are of poor quality.

CALFSKINS.—A No. 1 country skin, 8 to 15 lbs., is readily salable at 12 1/2c.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., were disposed of to the number of 5,000 at 10 1/2c, with twos 1 1/2c less. Choice stock commands more money.

DEACONS are in good request at 62 1/2@82 1/2c.

SLUNKS, 30c.

HORSEHIDES are in active request at \$3.60@3.65, according to weight, quality and selections.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a fair call. The appended quotations reflect the condition of the market:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.05@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.20.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Decidedly it seems a packer market in all respects. Last week fully 30,000 hides changed hands and in some cases 1/4c advance obtained. This week has started out again with a pretty good gait, the largest tanning company in the country purchasing very heavily from one of the largest packers, and included his sales between here and St. Joseph 10,000 heavy native cows, January to date, at 11c; some 2,500 butt brands at 12c. Other sales of heavy Texas made at 13c, with lights at 12 1/4c. There is no doubt but that the situation has wonderfully brightened up in the last two weeks, and the power of dictating prices has passed out of the tanners' hands. It would look as if the bulk of the heavy native cows now in the four markets would go into the hands of sole leather tanners. Native steers are in a quiet manner picked up at the various points, and it would look like as if some of the larger operators who now think by holding back that they can still further depress the market, will be woefully disappointed, both in the number of hides to purchased, and also at the price at which they can purchase. To be sure the unlooked for often happens, and there may come to the present feastings of the packers a black shadow to depress the present buoyant prices, but taking the situation as a whole, the prospects for a cleaning up of the present stock at good prices and an advancement all along the line for short haired hides, is indeed a most flattering one. Some of the packers have also pushed up light native cows and for their April and May take off they are asking the very comfortable sum of 12c. There is one thing that the packers seem elated over and that is that of the late purchased of the light native cows at 11 1/4c, not a hide went to the young trust. The packers therefore think that the trust will not have them by the throat, but that there are plenty of outside tanners to absorb the larger share of their native cow offerings, and therefore make them independent of any monopoly. The sheepskin market has entirely been cleaned up by one of the traveling brothers who came to Kansas City and not wishing to go away without making some purchases, had some interviews with the packers—such interviews evidently of mutual good feeling, understanding—and the market is cleaned up at good prices. At present writing there are nothing but futures on the market.

BOSTON.

Offerings of buffs continue small and the views of the tanners are not above 9 1/4c and they are buying at this price only in accordance with immediate necessities. New England are also in limited supply and offer at 9@9 1/4c.

CALFSKINS.—There is a good request at outside prices with receipts rather more generous than they have been.

SHEEPSKINS.—The prices demanded for inferior skins have seriously militated against sales, as tanners are very averse to purchas-

ing at the ruling figures for low grade stock, which prices they claim are higher than a reasonable proportion of the prices at which high class stock is available.

PHILADELPHIA.

The tone of the market is stronger and the past week has shown a better volume of business. The improved quality of the offerings is responsible both for more business and somewhat better prices. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10 1/2c.

CITY COWS, 10c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10@10 1/4c.

BULLS, 9c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9 1/4c.

CALFSKINS have gained strength and are in advancing tendency.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is very little doing and the trend is toward decline.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—There is a fair call with some of the later offerings held for an advance. Tanners of bottom stock leather are operating in accordance with necessities. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11@12c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 10 1/2@11 1/4c.

CITY COWS, 9 1/4@10c.

BULLS, 9@9 1/4c.

HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The attitude to which the views of the packers have attained has been responsible for the restricted traffic of the past week and a half. While this resulted in some insignificant sales at advanced prices it tended to check any appreciable volume of traffic; aside from the fact that the quality of offerings are somewhat improved conditions do not warrant any advance in the price of hides. Tanners would hardly be disposed to anticipate their necessities even at prices which previously ruled as the demand for the finished product has been and is now far from satisfactory. The country market has suffered from the same general tendency to mark up values at a time when the appetites of buyers were far from keen even at the rates that formerly prevailed, though there is little doubt but what the latter would have operated with comparative freedom could they have done so on the previously established basis. They are not, however, inclined to buy at ruling figures excepting where such purchase is imperative and as dealers are not inclined to concession there is but little doing. The same general conditions characterize the Boston market and tanners are depleting their stocks and working on very close margins in preference to paying over 9 1/4c for buffs.

The Philadelphia market has shown more activity and large sales have been effected, which fact can be ascribed more to the improved quality of the offerings than to any other reason. There is a fair volume of business doing in New York and prices in that center are firmly sustained.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 12@12 1/4c; No. 1 butt branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11 1/4c; Colorado steers, 11@11 1/4c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12@12 1/4c; No. 1 native cows, 11@11 1/4c; under 55 lbs., 11c; branded cows, 11c; native bulls, 10@10 1/4c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9 1/4c; No. 2, 8 1/4c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9 1/4c; branded steers and cows, 9 1/4c flat; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9 1/4c; native bulls, 8 1/4c flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 12 1/2c; kips, for No. 1, 10 1/2c; deacons, 62 1/2@82 1/2c; slunks, 30c; horsehides, \$3.60@3.65; packer pelts, \$1.50; country pelts, \$1.05@1.30; packer lambs, \$1.20.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9 1/4c; New England hides, 9@9 1/4c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10@10 1/4c; country cows, 9 1/4c; country bulls, 9c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11@12c; butt branded steers, 10 1/2@11 1/4c; side branded steers, 10 1/2c; city cows, 9 1/4@10c; native bulls, 9@9 1/4c; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides, \$2.00@3.25.

HIDELETS.

J. Frowenfeld, the well known New York hide and skin importer, is at present touring Southern Europe.

Paul Frank, a hide and skin dealer of Hamburg, Germany, is now in this market. His purpose while here is to develop the export of German, Swedish and Danish hides.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides.

Skirting, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonwood Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

Our Porcine Relations With Turkey.

The Turkish Government has, at this writing, sent no response to the strong protest lodged by the United States authorities against the proposed decree excluding American pork from importation into Turkey. Meanwhile the Department of Agriculture is preparing an elaborate presentation of the reasons why American pork should not be attacked in this fashion, and it probably will be the purpose to make the defence of our meat products, as embodied in this statement, sufficiently comprehensive to meet not only this proposed Turkish decree, but like hostile orders by other European Governments.

Havana Cattle Dealers Brought to Terms.

Acting Mayor Estrada Mora, according to a despatch from Havana, on Monday waited on General Wood to inform him that in consequence of the recent action of the Havana authorities and of General Ludlow in breaking down the monopoly in the use of the slaughterhouse, held in trust for the cattle dealers, the latter had threatened not to supply any more meat, asserting that they had a monopoly of cattle and could entirely cut off the meat supply of Havana. Moreover, according to Senor Mora's statement, the cattle dealers had threatened to make trouble at the slaughterhouse in case certain sections were thrown open to the public in accordance with the order of the municipality. Senor Mora asked General Wood to send an American officer with the police to enforce the order.

General Wood told him to take thirty policemen and to occupy the slaughterhouse, keeping a section open to all who might wish to kill cattle there, and at the same time informing the members of the cattle trust that if they refused to supply cattle they would not be allowed in future to kill at the slaughterhouse.

Senor Mora was instructed to act upon his own prerogative as Acting Mayor, the Governor-General promising to sustain him throughout. These instructions were carried into execution and there was no trouble. One man only, a member of the cattle trust, refused to kill, and he was informed that he would not be allowed to use the slaughterhouse again.

Produce Exchange Notes.

Mr. Henry Butcher, president of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, was on the floor of the Produce Exchange this week.

Proposed for membership: William Henry Cummings (commission merchant), by William S. Lambert; and James Edwin Hulshizer, Jr. (the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company), by J. E. Hulshizer.

Visitors at the Exchange: Dudley S. Hill and A. P. Miller, Baltimore; Samuel S. Daniels, Philadelphia; J. P. Robertson, Chicago; Gustav Jordan, Hamburg; F. M. Burton, Liverpool; Thomas Dunlop, Glasgow; Arthur J. Preston, Liverpool; F. S. Garratt, London.

OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

Owing to the pressure on our columns this week of a vast amount of very urgent matter, we are compelled to omit the fifth installment of Col. Hobbs' articles on "Our Great Meat Kingdom in the West." We shall resume their publication next week.

* By warranty deeds recorded week before last the Kansas City Stock Yards Company acquires title to a large tract of land adjoining the stockyards, extending south from Nineteenth street to Turkey Creek and bounded by the State line on the west and by Liberty street on the east.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., April 7, 1900. Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 3, 1900, and will be immediately opened thereafter in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, to-wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Geological Survey and the Howard University, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made in Government blanks. All bids (except those for purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening. E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., April 14, 1900. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering, in this city, all the bacon, codfish, beans and rice (relief supplies) required for shipment to Puerto Rico, between April 30th and June 4th, 1900, will be received at this office until 11 a. m., April 24, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened April 24, 1900," and addressed to Col. C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, N. Y., March 20, 1900.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 m., April 25, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months, commencing July 1, 1900: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Du Pont, Del.; Egmont Key, Fla.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Greble, R. I.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Fort Hunt, Va.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Morgan, Ala.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; North Point, Md.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Screven, Ga.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Strong, Mass.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort St. Philip, La.; Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Fort Totten, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Williams, Me.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; and in addition to potatoes and onions at Fort McHenry, cabbage. Right reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be in envelope marked "Proposals to be opened April 25, 1900," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Col., A. C. G. S.

PL

DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.

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No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.

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by selling your skins direct to the tanner

THE BEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

Cow Hides, Calfskins, and Horse Hides

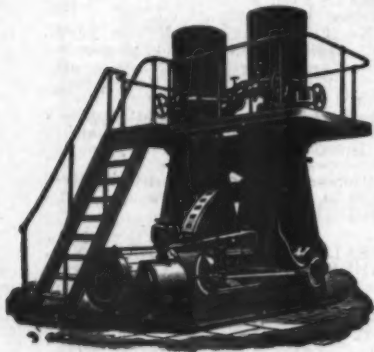
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Plants recently installed: Child's Restaurant, New York; Para, Brazil; Cardenas, Cuba, etc., etc.

McCrary Ice Machine Co. 110 Liberty St., New York, U.S.A.



COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

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REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

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Complete plants designed and built for the economical and correct handling of all perishable products. Specialists in all classes of refrigeration. Plans, specifications and supervision. Consultation and expert services. Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS—Gravity Brine Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

—The Fairmount Ice Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, claim that Whitney G. Case and others are not entitled to a balance of \$10,000 on account of an ice plant, furnished by the latter, failing to give satisfaction. The matter has been taken to the United States Circuit Court.

MORE REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

Wm. Bender, the big provision dealer of Jersey City, is increasing his refrigerating capacity with the Allen system and putting in the Allen improvements. The Central Lard Company in New York has had its machinery overhauled and new condensers put in by the Allen Ice Machine Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Allen Company, we are informed, are enjoying a steady stream of business which is much more satisfactory than spasmodic rushes. Their machines are popular wherever used.

—A new ice manufacturing plant has been started in Indianapolis, Ind., this spring. The new concern, which will be known as the Bretney Ice Company, will be in full operation within the next six weeks, on North New Jersey street, just above Twenty-fifth. The men interested in the new project are S. J. Brash, E. E. Bretney, George Mugg and W. E. Smith. Over \$15,000 worth of machinery has been purchased and a similar amount will be invested in the plant. The new concern will employ about twenty men.

JOHN R. ROWAND,

MANUFACTURER OF

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Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly,
JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

—At the meeting of the executive board of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association plans were discussed for the joint meeting of the National Dairymen's Association and the dairy and food commissioners of the various States which is to be held at Milwaukee in June next.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The Ice Company of Fort Worth, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. Corporators: S. Davidson, J. V. Goode, L. M. Barkley, all of Fort Worth.

—The public was given a cordial welcome at the opening of the new cold storage plant of Nelson Morris & Co. at the foot of Ninth street, Lynchburg, Va., last week.

—George G. Tanner, W. E. Stevenson, M. P. Woody, A. C. Raymond and H. E. Cleveland have been elected directors of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Cold Storage Company.

—The T. M. Sinclair Packing Company, of Des Moines, Ia., has closed a contract for the erection of a wholesale cold storage plant to be built of brick, two stories high, with a ground area of 2,920 feet. It is expected the new building will be ready for occupancy by June 1.

—In the action at law of John M. Hastings against the Pittsburg (Pa.) Ice Company, in which the plaintiff alleges that the ice company in grading for its plant in that city deprived him of a right of way he held from former owners, the court decided in favor of the company.

—The New York & Knickerbocker Real Estate Company, which is said to be another name for the Consolidated Ice Company, is reported to have bought from John Mollenhaur, of the Mollenhaur Sugar Refining Company, an extensive piece of water front property on Kent avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—The Sunderland (Eng.) Cold Storage & Ice Company has been formed with a capital of £25,000 (\$125,000). The town has a population of 145,000. It has no cold storage or ice manufactory. It is believed by the promoters that much trade will grow, not only in Sunderland, but at other large towns in the north of England.

—A new ice plant for Atlanta, Ga., seems a certainty in view of the fact that the chilly product has taken a jump upward in price. The new plant, which was spoken of a few weeks ago, will be erected by the packing-houses of the city at once, according to the representatives of the big meat concerns on Alabama street. The plant will be erected in the block in which all the big packinghouses are located, and it is the opinion of the branch houses that they will be making their own ice within a month or two.

ECONOMY IN SMALL ICE PLANTS.

(Continued from last week.)

To illustrate again this fact, we assume that you have worked with 27 lbs. suction pressure, and now by reducing the speed you have increased the suction pressure to 32 lbs.; then you will spend 2 per cent. more coal per revolution, but get 12 per cent. more ice per revolution of the machine; or, going further, if you have increased the suction pressure to 37 lbs., then the coal consumption will also be only 2 per cent. higher than at 27 lbs., but you make 24 per cent. more ice per revolution.

On the other hand, if you want to force the plant by reducing the temperature of the brine you must speed up your machine, decrease your suction pressure, and you will then make less ice and use more coal per revolution. If you reduced the suction pressure to 22 lbs. you decreased the coal consumption 4 per cent. per revolution, but you have to make 12 per cent. more revolutions to make up for the decreased suction pressure; and if you want to make 10 per cent. more ice you must, on top of the 12 per cent., increase the number of revolutions 10 per cent., or a total of 23 per cent. If, finally, you are forced to work with 12 lbs., the coal consumption will then be increased 8 per cent. per revolution, and you make 37 per cent. less ice.

If a new plant is to be erected, the following considerations should prevail: Consider first, that if you use compound condensing engines, you will still need 11 tons of condensed water and that your machine will furnish you only $20 \times 30 \times 24 \div 2,000 = 7$ tons. Figuring that the dynamo, the agitator and pumps will furnish about one-half ton more, you have a total of seven and one-half tons, and lack three and one-half tons which you must get from some other source, viz.: Cold storage (in this case the ice machine must be of 25 tons ice making capacity), electric light plant, mill, or finally an evaporator. It is always best to combine the first three plants with an ice plant if possible, except where there is demand for distilled water, either for carbonated water or for Hygeia water for ordinary drinking purposes; then it might pay just as well as the before mentioned combinations. Of course, it is understood that the engines in

the case of the electric light plant and mill are both compound condensing, and discharge their exhaust into the same steam condenser. It will also pay in such cases to use belted pumps and take the power for all auxiliary machines either from the power engine or the ice machine. You will readily see the advantage. First, the pumps will discharge a full stroke every time; second, there will be much fewer repairs, and, finally, the amount of steam used will be materially less. An ordinary steam pump will use about 120 lbs. of steam per horse power per hour, while you get a horse power from your compound condensing engine for 20 lbs.; adding for friction 25 per cent., the total expense per horse power will be 25 lbs. against 120 lbs. Three and one-half tons of extra exhaust, or 30 lbs. per hour, are required. At the rate of 20 lbs. per horse power per hour, you can run a 15-horse power engine without furnishing more steam than is needed to make the ice. You have therefore all that the 15-horse power can do, free of charge. One horse power will furnish about 15 incandescent lights, and one ton of refrigeration requires about one and one-half horse power; therefore you can supply, without cost for fuel, 225 lights or $10 \times 5,000 = 50,000$ cubic feet, average cold storage. If you cannot get extra exhaust, you must use an evaporator. You need, of course, only one for three and one-half tons, which would somewhat reduce the first cost; but on the other hand you would not get as warm condensed water, as you mix, in this case, three and one-half tons of the second condensation with only about seven and one-half tons of the first condensation, and the resulting temperature would only be 200 degrees instead of 228 degrees, as will be seen later. Such evaporator will cost about 25 per cent. more than a steam condenser of same capacity, and the size and heating surface must be determined for each case separately, as it depends on the working pressure required in engine, and the boiler pressure.

The pressures I should recommend as best, for the present, are 175 lbs. boiler pressure and 125 lbs. pressure in evaporator, as the builders do not like to go higher at present.

(To be continued.)

EMBLEMATIC OF BUTTERINE'S PURITY.

The Capital City Dairy Company, of Columbus, O., has issued a very pretty panel picture entitled "Lily Lane" and portraying a sweet little girl of perhaps 10 or 12 summers wandering through aisles banked on either side with lilies. The whole picture is emblematic of purity. Innocence and purity are demonstrated by the child and the lilies, and it is this beautifully conceived idea that the Capital City Company has chosen to emphasize the purity of their high grade, peerless butterine.

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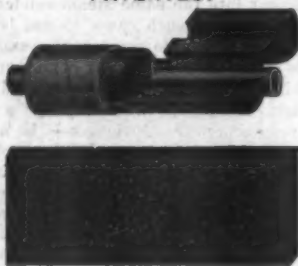
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WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS.

NONPAREIL CORK MFG. CO., 90 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AMONG GERMAN CATTLE.

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Frankfort, April 3.—Professor Conrad's "Year Book for Economics and Statistics" in its latest edition (February, 1900) contains an interesting article on the condition of German agriculture in 1899. This publication is considered a standard text book; its contributors are among the most noted scientists and experts in Germany who are looked up to as authorities by the governments and the professions of their own and of foreign countries.

The article referred to, while expressing satisfaction at the good cereal crops of Germany during 1899 and the remunerative prices obtained for the same, says: Nevertheless, the general position of German agriculture is not free from anxiety to those engaged in it, owing to three prominent causes: The increasing contagion among the cattle, the scarcity of field hands and domestics, and the heavy indebtedness of the farmholders. The foot and mouth disease has in the past year attained such extent as has never before been known since official epidemic statistics have been established. According to the monthly reports of the Imperial Intelligencer (the official journal of the German Government) the number of plague-stricken communities rose from 1,227 in January, 1899, up to 5,628 in November; and the number of separate farms or cattle yards infected by the foot and mouth disease steadily increased—during this same period—from 2,211 to 24,969. From November to December the plague diminished; but there still remained infected at the latter date 4,442 communities and 17,375 separate farm yards.

This epidemic extended almost regularly over the entire territory of the empire, although during the past year (1899) the frontiers were more stringently guarded against introduction of cattle disease than ever before.

In view of the fact that the agrarian party in Germany is moving heaven and hell to have the Meat Inspection Bill (now before the national German Legislature) passed in order to keep out foreign (American) meats and fat, it is well to point to this official statement showing that German cattle is much more subject to disease than those of the United States.

There will be a severe contest over this bill, which is very obnoxious to the manufacturing and commercial classes and the export interests of Germany, because they fear that foreign nations (especially the United States) would meet this unfriendly and repressive act of legislation with retortive measures that would cripple Germany's industries and her foreign trade. Among the middle and working classes of the population this bill produces indignant protests, because, if passed, it would shorten their rations and deprive them of the use of animal food and the good nourishment the latter gives them;

a loss they cannot afford. It may be well for United States interested circles to get a copy of the February number of "Conrad's Jahrbücher für National ö Konomie und Statistik," published by Gustav Fisher, Jena, Germany, which book can be ordered through any German book dealer in the United States, or procured through the agency of Simon W. Hanauer, No. 10 Liebig street, Frankfurt a. m., Germany.

P. S.—The Council of Seniors of the Merchants of Berlin (Chamber of Commerce), as also the board of directors of the North German Lloyd and of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, have joined in the protest of the Commercial Diet of Germany against the passage of the Meat Inspection Bill, which protest was transmitted in form of a petition to the imperial government and to the national legislature.

BIG MEXICAN PACKING COMPANY.

The International Packing Company, which was recently organized in Chihuahua, Mex., by local capitalists with a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000, and which has a concession from the Government to establish meat packing plants in Mexico, will open three mammoth packing establishments soon. The first is

now being constructed at Chihuahua and its cost will be \$400,000. Another plant, to cost \$1,000,000 is to be erected in the City of Mexico and a third, to cost \$400,000, will be located at Tampico. The company will own its own refrigerator cars and will establish cold storage plants in all the principal cities of Mexico.

A certified copy of the articles of incorporation of Armour & Co. has been filed in Salt Lake county, Utah. It is stated that the company contemplates establishing an extensive distributing warehouse in Salt Lake City, from which to supply its customers within the Great Basin.

THE INCORPORATION OF ARMOUR & CO.

The following despatch from Chicago Monday explains the present status of Armour & Co. now that it has passed from a private concern to a corporation:

"After being in existence for nearly forty years the firm of Armour & Co. has been dissolved. To-day (April 14) the vast interests of the firm passed into the hands of the new corporation of Armour & Co. There has been no change in the management or in the name, the only change being the abolition of the firm and the incorporation of a stock company. The firm of Armour & Co. was nearly forty years old, although it had been established in Chicago only twenty-five years. The firm was established originally by Joseph F. Armour, brother of P. D. Armour. An office was opened in Chicago in 1875."

REFRIGERATION

AND

ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You An ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture and install the

**Simplest,
Most Durable,
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Plants.**

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GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

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New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	15/	13/9	20
Bacon.....	22 6	22 6	22
Lard, tes.....	22 6	22 6	22
Cheese.....	25/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	22 6	22 6	22
Beef, per lb.....	4 6	4 6	22
Pork, per bbl.....	3/3	3/3	22

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, April, 8. 3. Cork for orders, April, 3/9.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to April 14:

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,711	9,956	12,410	9,507	
Sixtieth St.....	4,119	144	9,417	9,995	
Fortieth St.....	1,852			15,771	
High Val. B. B. R.....	1,693			3,448	
Baltimore & O.....		40	40		
West Shore R. R.....	429				
Weehawken.....				91	
Scattering.....					

Totals.....	15,813	184	12,827	22,496	28,786
Totals last week.....	10,995	22	7,461	19,066	32,704

Weekly exports to April 14:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Eastman Company.....	428		2,000
Nelson Morris.....			2,840
Swift and Company.....			4,800
Armour & Co.....			1,960
J. Shambert & Son.....	571		
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger	738		4,174
G. H. Hammond & Co.....			1,780
W. A. Sherman.....	406		
Lehman Bros.....	189		
Meyer & Houseman.....	104		
Miscellaneous.....	8	30	

Total shipments.....	2,879	20	17,426
Total shipments last week.....	1,174	1,053	18,005
Boston exports this week.....	1,820	1,100	9,853
Baltimore.....	1,170	1,104	
Portland.....	467		1,134
To London.....	2,238		6,690
To Liverpool.....	2,979	1,601	19,363
To Glasgow.....	480	603	
To Bristol.....	100		
To Hull.....	250		
To Southampton.....			2,800
To Bermuda and West Indies	8	20	

Totals to all ports.....	6,075	3,274	28,418
Total to all ports last week.....	6,679	4,830	28,861

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 25 a 5 50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 50 a 5 20
Common native steers.....	4 25 a 4 80
Stags and Oxen.....	2 50 a 5 00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 10 a 4 50
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 10 a 5 50

LIVE CALVES.

There was a good run on live calves this week, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Live calf calves, prime, per lb.....	a 7
Common to good, per lb.....	a 6 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The market this week was slow, and with light receipts prices ruled somewhat higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	a 5 90
" heavy.....	a 5 96
" light to medium.....	a 5 96
Pigs.....	a 6 00
Roughs.....	a 4 85 a 5 00

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Light weaker; others steady; \$5.45@5.77 1/2; left, 6.210.
CINCINNATI.—Fairly active; \$4.65@5.75.
ST. LOUIS.—5c lower; \$5.40@5.75.
OMAHA.—Shade lower; \$5.40@5.55.
EAST BUFFALO.—5c lower; slow, dull; \$5.25@5.90; closed steady.
LOUISVILLE.—5c lower; \$5.45@5.70.
PITTSBURG.—Steady; \$5.15@5.82 1/2.
MILWAUKEE.—\$5.30@5.65.
KANSAS CITY.—\$5.35@5.60.
CLEVELAND.—Yorkers, \$5.70; mediums, heavies, \$5.80.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady; \$5.40@5.70.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts continue light, with a light demand and lower prices. We quote:

Lambs.....	7 60 a 8 25
Live sheep, prime.....	a 6 1/2
Common to medium.....	a 6

LIVE POULTRY.

The market has a weak tone, and demand is not as good as last week. Ducks and geese mostly poor and outside quotations extreme. We quote:

Spring chickens, per pair.....	60 a 90
Chickens, per lb.....	10 1/2 a 11
Fowls.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	6 1/2 a 7
Turkeys, per lb.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Ducks, per pair.....	60 a 90
Geese.....	35 a 1 35
Pigeons.....	30 a 35

DRESSED BEEF.

The beef market remains depressed, without any redeeming features in sight. Demand has not improved as was expected. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" light.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/4
Common to fair native.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Choice Western heavy.....	6 1/2 a 7
" light.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 a 5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Common to fair.....	5 a 5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There was a good demand for vealers this week, prices ruling slightly lower. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	a 11
" country-dressed, prime.....	a 8

DRESSED HOGS.

The hog market this week was very dull, with prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	a 7 1/2
" 120 lbs.....	a 7 1/4
" 140 lbs.....	a 7 1/4
Pigs.....	a 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With light receipts and a very poor demand, prices ruled lower this week. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Fair to good lambs.....	11 a 11 1/2
Common to medium lambs.....	a 10
Fair to good sheep.....	9 a 10
Common to medium.....	a 9

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 7,227 pkgs.; previous six days, 6,747 pkgs. Demand continues slow. Some dry packed arrived and some still due, but no one wanted to risk handling dry poultry in such weather as we had the forepart of the week. Only odd lots of turkeys arrived. Fresh capons are nearly done for the season. Ducks in fair supply and selling at firm prices. Large white squabs in demand and firm, and dark sell fairly, but small are dull and irregular. Frozen poultry mostly dull. We quote:

Turkeys, hens, av. best.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" toms.....	9 a 9 1/2
" poor.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., 2-3 lbs. av. to pair.....	30 a 35
" 3-4.....	20 a 25
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	10 1/2 a 11
" Western, scalded.....	a 10 1/2
" Western, dry-picked, av. prime.....	a 10 1/2
" fair to good.....	9 1/2 a 10
Old roosters, per lb.....	a 7 1/2
Capons, Ohio, fancy, large.....	a 15 1/2
" other Western, large.....	14 a 15
" Western, small and slips.....	12 a 13
Ducks, Eastern and L. I., Spring, per lb.....	a 20 1/2
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	2 85 a 3 10
" dark, per doz.....	1 60 a 1 85
" small.....	1 10 a 1 35

FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1.....	12 1/2 a 13
" mixed young hens and toms, No. 1.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" young toms, No. 1.....	a 11 1/2
" No. 2.....	8 1/2 a 10 1/2
Broilers, fancy, dry-picked.....	14 1/2 a 15 1/2
" scalded.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" fair to good.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
Chickens, fancy, soft-mested.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" average, No. 1.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" No. 2.....	7 1/2 a 9 1/2
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1.....	10 a 10 1/2
" plain.....	9 a 9 1/2
Capons, fancy, large.....	a 16 1/2
" medium weights.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
Ducks, fancy.....	a 12 1/2
" av. No. 1.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Geese, average best.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2

PROVISIONS.

The market continues very slow, with prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11 1/2 a 12
" 12 to 14.....	11 1/2 a 12
" heavy.....	a 11
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/2 a 9
" heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	10 a 10 1/2
" (rib inf.).....	9 1/2 a 10
Dried beef sets.....	a 16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" shoulders.....	8 a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	8 a 8 1/2
" heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	10 a 10 1/2
" Western.....	8 1/2 a 10

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	7 60 - 7 95
" " South America.....	8 00 - 8 35
" " Brazil (Kags).....	9 00 - 9 60
Compounds—Domestic.....	
" Export.....	
Prime Western lards.....	7 40 - 7 70
" City lards.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" lard stearine.....	a 8 1/2
" also.....	a 8

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	5 a 6
" heads on.....	3 1/2 a 4
Halibut, White.....	a 12
" Grey.....	a 11
" Frozen.....	a 7
Striped bass, pan.....	10 a 12 1/2
" boiling.....	12 a 15
Bluefish, Green.....	a 6
Eels, skinned.....	8 a 10
" skin on.....	5 a 7
White perch.....	4 a 6
Flounders.....	3 a 4
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	18 a 20
" Eastern.....	a 10
Smelts, green.....	a 12
Lobsters, large.....	14 a 16
" medium.....	10 a 12
Herrings, frozen.....	a
" green.....	a
Red snappers.....	6 a 12 1/2
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	15 a 20
Shad, N. O., backs.....	5 a 8
" roes.....	10 a 15
Scallops, medium.....	75 a 1 00
" large.....	a 1 50
Soft crabs, large.....	a 1 25
" medium.....	40 a 50
Weakfish, frozen.....	a
" green.....	a
Sea bass.....	10 a 12
White fish, frozen.....	13 1/2 a 15
Pompano.....	a 4
Haddock.....	10 a 12 1/2
King fish, Southern.....	10 a 12 1/2
Prawn.....	75 a 90
Sea trout.....	6 a 8
Sheepshead.....	a 10
Forgies, L. I.....	a 40
Brook Trout.....	a
Butterfish.....	a
Flukes.....	a
Green turtles.....	18 a 20

GAME.

The game season being over quotations are, for the time being, suspended.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 34,383 pkgs.; previous six days, 35,304 pkgs. Out of town demand is showing more force, and this, in connection with a fair local trade, makes a pretty steady position. The demand for State dairy is not very satisfactory and interest in imitation creamery is still very small. Factory has only a moderate home demand, but export business hastened to steady the feeling on best grades. Renovated butter slow. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.....	a 18 1/2
" " first.....	17 1/2 a 20
" " seconds.....	16 1/2 a 17
" " thirds.....	a 16
" State, extras.....	a 18 1/2
" " first.....	17 1/2 a 18
" " thirds to seconds.....	16 a 17

State dairy, Welch tubs, fancy	17	17
" " tubs, firsts	17	17
" " seconds	16	16
" " thirds	15	16
Western, imitation creamery, firsts	16	16
" " " " firsts	15	16
" " " " lower grades	14	15
" " factory, fancy	15	15
" " " " firsts	15	15
" " " " lower grades	14	14
Rolls, choice	13	14
" " common to prime	13	14
Renovated butter, fancy	16	17
" " common to prime	14	16
Old creamery	13	17
Old Western factory	13	15

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 18,196 boxes; previous six days, 13,196 boxes. Supplies of new large cheese continue moderate. Small new continues to drag. Skims very dull and weak. Old colored cheese gradually working out and fancy grades steadily held. We quote:

State, full cream, small,	colored, finest.....	10%	a	11
" " "	good	10%	a	10
" " "	poor to fair	9	a	10
" " "	large, colored, fancy	11	a	11½
" " "	white, fancy	11	a	11½
" light skims, small, choice,"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	8	a	8½
" " "	large, " " " " " " " " " " " "	7	a	7½
" part skims, small, prime,"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6	a	6½
" " "	large " " " " " " " " " " " "	5½	a	6
" " "	fair to good " " " " " " " " " " " "	5	a	5½
" " "	common " " " " " " " " " " " "	3½	a	4
Full skims	" " " " " " " " " " " "		a	2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 90,874 cases; previous six days, 118,674 cases. Arrivals run considerably below last week's supplies, but they appear to be ample for all wants, while of medium and under grades they are somewhat excessive. The free buying at interior points somewhat lessened the proportion of strictly fancy eggs offering here, and lowered the average quality of the stock. Southern are quiet and barely steady. Ducks and geese about steady. We quote:

Tenn. and State, prime to fancy, per dozen	19½	19
West and North'y secs., storage pack'd, fcy.	19	18
“ storage packed, firsts	19½	19
“ regular packings, Northernly secs.	19	18
“ Southernly secs	19½	19
Kentucky, selected, new cases	19½	19
Tenn. and Va., prime	19	18
Southern, fresh, poor to fair	11½	11½
Western, fresh, dirties, 30 doz. case	8	8
“ cheap, per 30-doz. case	8	8
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per doz.	18	18
“ Western, per doz.	18	18
“ Tenn. and Virginia, per doz.	18	17
“ other Southern, per doz.	14	15
Goose eggs, per doz.	18	30

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The demand for ammoniates continues in a small way. What stocks are coming out are rapidly absorbed. The market is somewhat easier. We quote:

BASIN NEW YORK DELIVERY.			
Beas meal, steamed, per ton	.....	\$30 00	\$31 00
" " " " " " " "	.....	14 00	\$24 50
Nitrate of soda, spot	.....		\$ 2 10
" " " " " " " "	.....	1 70	\$ 2 00
Bone black, spent, per ton	.....	12 00	\$13 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-18 per cent. ammonia.	.....	2 30	\$ 2 35
Dried blood, West., high gr. fine ground	.....	19 45	\$ 23 75
Tankage, 8 and 30 s. s., f.o.b. Chicago	.....	14 50	\$15 00
" " " " " " " "	.....	14 00	\$14 50
" " " " " " " "	.....	13 00	\$13 50
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York	.....	7 00	\$ 7 50
Asotine, per unit, del. New York	.....	2 35	\$ 2 40
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f.o.b. 3000lb.	.....		" " "
Fish scrap, dried	.....		" " "
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment,	.....	3 02½	\$ 3 05
" " " " " " " "		" " "
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	.....	3 05	\$ 3 10
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	.....	2 90	\$ 2 95
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 3,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	.....	6 50	\$ 7 75
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		" " "
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	3 90	\$ 4 00
The same, dried	.....	4 25	\$ 4 50

POTASHERS, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.		
Kainit, shipment, per 2,340 lbs.....	6 70	a 8 95
Kainit, ex store, in bulk	6 70	a 10 45
Muriat, shipment	7 00	a 7 25
Muriat, potash, 80 per cent., fut. sh'ty. 1 78	a 1 95	
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 63	a 1 90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2% percent chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1 01	a 1 15
The same, spot	1 04	a 1 30
Sale price, double manure salt (basis 48 per cent.)	1 90	a 2 05
Gyralint, 3 a 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.	36%	a 37

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Ammoniates have been in good demand the past week, for prompt shipment. Blood is lower; second hands over-stocked are pressing sales. Several six months' contracts packers' standard, 9 and 20, tankage are offering at impossible figures. Dealers are selling summer deliveries at less than \$2.20 and 10 Baltimore basis. Fish scrap is seeking outlet for delivery over six months. The tone for futures is generally easier. We quote Chicago asking prices:

Crushed tankage, 10½ and 15 per cent., \$21.50@22.00 per ton, f. o. b., Chicago; 9½ and 18 per cent., \$20.50@21.00 per ton, f. o. b., Chicago; 9 and 20 per cent., \$19.00@19.50 per ton, f. o. b., Chicago; 8 and 20 per cent., \$17.00@17.50 per ton, f. o. b., Chicago; 7 and 25 per cent., \$14.00@14.50 per ton, f. o. b., Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.95@2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.15 @2.20 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$2.05 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.20@2.25 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore; foreign sulphate, \$2.95@3.05 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic, \$2.90@2.95 f. o. b. Boston; nitrate, spot, New York, \$2.25.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic soda	.....	\$2.15-2.20 for 60%.
76% "	.....	\$2.30-\$2.35 for 60%.
60% "	.....	\$3.50 per 100 lbs.
80% Powdered caustic soda.	.....	3½-4 lb.
80% Pure alkali.	.....	1-1½ for 48%.
42% Soda ash.	.....	\$1.20 per 100 lbs.
Borax	.....	7½-8 lb.
Talc.	.....	1½-1½ c. lb.
Palm oil.	.....	6½-8½ c. lb.
Green Olive oil.	.....	60-65c. gallon.
" "	.....	8-8½ lb.
Yellow olive oil.	.....	65-70c. gallon.
Carlon cocoanut oil.	.....	5½-6 lb.
Cutane	.....	5½-6c. lb.
Cottonseed oil.	.....	51-58½c. gallon.
Rosin: M. \$2.50; N. \$3.00; W.G. \$3.25; W.W. \$3.60—	.....	all per 280 lbs.

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	55 to 66c a piece
Calf's heads, scalded	30 to 35c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	30 to 60c a pair
do beef	15 to 35c a pair
Calf's livers	35 to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys	25 to 40c a piece
Mutton kidneys	30 to 35c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Oxtails	35 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	10 to 20c a piece
Balls, beef	15c a lb.
Beef lungs	15c a lb.
Tenderloins	20 to 35c a lb.
Lamba's fries	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 58-60 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$60 00
Thin shin bones, av. 43 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	45 00
Thigh bones, av. 30 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	55 00
Hoofs.....	26 00
Horns, 7½ in. and over, steers, 1st quality ⁶¹	192 30-223 30
" 7½ in. and und." ⁶¹	137 60-192 60
No. 8.....	71 00-99 00
Gluestock, Dry, per 100 lbs. ⁶²	3 00- 8 00
Wet, ⁶²	1 40- 3 00

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 3/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins..... 1 75 a 2 00

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	1
No. 2 Skins	10
No. 3 Skins	10
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	1
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	1
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 16 lbs. and over.	2.6
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 16 lbs. and over.	2.9
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 16 lbs.	2.8
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 16 lbs.	1.9
Branched Kips, heavy.	1.5
Light Branched Kips.	1.2
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.7
" " or light.	1.5
Branched O. S.	7
Bobs or deacons.	7

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " " " per keg, 80 bbls.	\$36.00
" " " " medium, per bale	50
" " " " narrow,	45
" " " " domestic,	34
Hog, American, tcs. per lb., free of salt	39
" " " " bbls., per lb.	38
" " " " ½ bbls., per lb.	45
" " " " kegs, per lb.	45
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	19
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Chgo. 9½
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	per lb. 2 3
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y. 210
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	f.o.b. Chicago 4 5
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	per lb. 4 5
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	middles, per set (\$7.00 ft.) f.o.b. N.Y. 50
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " Chio. 48
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	per lb. 8 9
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	wasands, per 1,000, No. 1's 3 40
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	No. 2's 3 40
Russian rings	12 3 15

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	19%	14
" " White	20	21
" Bonanza White	19	19%
" Bonanza Red	19	18
" Shot	15	15
Allspice	8%	10
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	11	18
Mace	42	45
Nutmeg, 110's	30	35
" African	35	35
Ginger, Jamaican	15	50
" Siam	9	11
Sage Leaf	13	13
" Rubbed	9	13
Marjoram	25	28

SALTPETRE.

Crude	8 75	a3 80
Refined—Granulated.....	4½	a 4½
Crystals.....	4½	a 5
Powdered.....	4½	a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

[illegible]

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

In sympathy with the enormous advance in the Western provision markets, oleo oil has advanced to 51 florins for choice qualities, and if the strength out West continues oleo oil ought not to go down, but rather go higher.

The neutral lard market is naturally very strong, seeing that steam lard has advanced fully 1½¢ a pound in the last month, but at the prices now asked for neutral the demand has fallen off.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to April 11—	1900.	1899.
Chicago	745,000	680,000
Kansas City	305,000	200,000
Omaha	230,000	220,000
St. Louis	190,000	175,000
Indianapolis	87,000	90,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	31,000	45,000
Cudahy, Wis.	34,000	46,000
Cincinnati	68,000	63,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	160,000	137,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	55,000	59,000
Cedar Rapids	45,200	24,200
Sioux City, Ia.	83,000	48,000
St. Paul, Minn.	53,000	42,000
Louisville, Ky.	33,000	52,000
Cleveland, O.	43,000	43,000
Wichita, Kan.	17,000	12,000
Marshalltown, Ia.	12,000	12,200
Clinton, Ia.	12,400	5,000
Above and all other....	2,355,000	2,205,000
	—Price Current.	

PORTO RICO, NOT "PUERTO" RICO.

Washington, April 16.—"Porto Rico" is the correct spelling of the name of our new colonial possession in the West Indies. The executive order which directed that the spelling be "Puerto Rico" and which Spanish says The National Provisioner preferred not to adopt when chronicling matters in connection with the island, has been superseded by an act of Congress signed by the President and thus made the law of the land.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD'S TRADE.

(Continued from page 27.)

American coal seems also to indicate that the United States is about to become a great purveyor of industrial as well as human food, and that, while supplying the world with a constantly growing share of the finished products which it has heretofore taken almost exclusively from European workshops, we shall add to the raw material they have long looked to us to furnish, and the foodstuffs upon which their laboring populations so largely depend, a considerable part of the fuel for their industrial fires. The broad lesson to be drawn from the reports of the consular officers and the data obtained from other sources as summarized in the following review would seem to be this: That neither the products of our agriculture, our forests, and our mines, nor those of our workshops and factories, have anything to fear so long as they preserve their distinguishing merits, and that, the only danger they have to face is a falling off in the standard either through carelessness or the mistaken desire to obtain larger profits by lowering the quality. The reason American cottons have obtained and held a conceded superiority in the markets of China and East Africa is because they have been found by the natives to be more durable than competing cloths, and the same reputation maintained in other lines of goods would seem to be the best guaranty for the permanent and healthful growth of our foreign trade.

"This conclusion is the more obvious when we consider that the remarkable development of our exports of manufactures has been due to their excellence rather than to any marked improvements in our methods of pushing sales abroad. It is a matter of frequent remark on the part of our consular officers that while the efforts of the various organized trade bodies and export agencies which have come into existence in the United States during the past few years are doing good work in directing and systematizing export methods, the individual exporter too often still clings to the trade usages which, while effective enough in the home market, are of but little use, if not actually a hindrance, in extending sales in countries were widely different conditions prevail. It is gratifying to be able to state, however, that the Bureau of Foreign Commerce notes a marked increase of interest, as shown by letters of inquiry addressed to it, among manufacturers, shipping houses, producers of agricultural, forest, and fishery products, lumbermen, miners—in short, every branch of industry in the United States—in the conditions of demand and supply and the special requirements in foreign markets in which they might hope to compete, and the volume of requests addressed either directly to the consuls or to the Department of State for detailed and accurate information indicates a constantly growing perception of the importance of catering intelligently to the varying needs of foreign customers. In these inquiries, as well as in communications from trade bodies, trade newspapers, and individual experts in various branches of industry, and from economists engaged in the study of trade changes and fluctuations, many valuable suggestions for inquiry by consular officers are obtained with results of great practical utility, which are promptly given to the public in the daily consular reports.

"When the fact is taken into consideration that many of these inquiries are technical in character, entailing careful research and accuracy of statement, it will be seen that the consular service is often called upon to perform tasks which only experts could be expected to discharge satisfactorily, but, as a general rule, the results so fully meet the special requirements that a basis for intelli-

gent action is seldom lacking. It is but due to the consular officers to say that they seldom complain of the burdens thus imposed, but, on the contrary, often exhibit the zeal of the missionary in promoting American trade, and supply from month to month a growing mass of voluntary information and suggestion which is nearly always of a practical character. Besides preparing reports and conducting a large individual correspondence relating to purely trade or industrial questions through the Department, many of them lend their personal efforts to the introduction of American goods, and at some of the consulates, samples are exhibited to foreign buyers. Such collections have been opened in connection with consulates, or through the influence of consular officers, at Constantinople, Beirut, Smyrna, and Nice, and at Tampico, Mexico. The consuls at Chefoo, China; at Leipzig, Germany, and at Edinburgh have offered to inaugurate similar exhibits. Ambassador Hitchcock, while in St. Petersburg, took steps looking to the opening of an American exposition there. The arrangement made by Consul Dudley, of Vancouver, whereby all trade catalogues from the United States are to be exhibited in the rooms of the board of trade of that city, and the action of Vice-Consul-General Hanauer, of Frankfurt, in arranging with a large Rhine transportation company for the introduction of American coal into Germany, are among the more recent instances of extra-official effort to give practical direction to our export trade. Special attention has also been given by consular officers to the improvement of transportation facilities between the United States and foreign ports, and the establishment of direct steamship lines has been urged with practical results, as in the Mediterranean and in the Baltic. As was remarked in last year's Review, 'there is, of course, a limit to the usefulness of government agencies of this character,' because of the official considerations necessarily involved, but until private enterprise shall have mastered the intricacies of foreign trade conditions and our manufacturers and exporters are represented by capable agents of their own in foreign markets, the consular service will doubtless continue to be the main reliance for blazing the way into new fields of consumption for our products.

"During the calendar year 1899, according to the figures of the Treasury Department, the domestic exports of the United States amounted to \$1,252,908,987, against \$1,233,558,140 in 1898. The percentage of manufactured products was 30.39 in 1899, 24.96 in 1898; of agricultural products, 62.42 in 1899, 69.06 in 1898; of mineral products, 2.06 in 1899, 2.09 in 1898; of forest products, 3.8 in 1899, 3.16 in 1898; of fishery products, 0.45 in 1899, 0.47 in 1898. It will be seen that the gain was most marked in manufactured goods, and the increase is more significant from the fact that it synchronizes with a general revival of industrial activity in Europe, showing that we were able to hold our own in an intensified competition in the world's markets and with a greatly increased consumption at home of iron and steel, which were being exported in increasing quantities during the period of our commercial depression. Our total imports during the calendar year 1899 were valued at \$798,845,571, against \$634,964,448 in 1898, an increase of nearly \$164,000,000. Analyzing the Treasury figures, we find that the percentage of imports free of duty was 43.91 in 1899, 43.26 in 1898; of articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry, 33.45 in 1899, 31.85 in 1898; of articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts, 9.45 in 1899, 9.31 in 1898. There was a drop in the percentage of 'articles manufactured ready for consumption' from 16.5 in 1898 to 14.9 in

1899, although there was an increase from 12.76 to 13.45 in 'articles of voluntary use, luxuries,' etc. In other words, it would appear that we are importing more foreign materials for use in our industries and less of finished manufactures, with a slight gain in our consumption of foreign 'luxuries'—a condition of things attesting a steadily widening industrial activity, with substantial results in a general increase of our national prosperity and purchasing power.

"An examination of the Treasury figures of exports and imports by articles for the calendar years 1898 and 1899, which precede the summary of consular reports by countries in this Review, will show large increases in the exports of most of the important articles of manufacture, such as agricultural implements, cotton goods, electrical supplies, and apparatus for scientific purposes; manufactures of iron and steel, including hardware, machinery of various kinds, cash registers, metal-working machines, printing presses, pumps and pumping machinery, sewing machines, locomotive and other steam engines, typewriting machines, nails and spikes, pipes and fittings, stoves, etc.; leather and leather goods of all kinds, vegetable oils, lumber, furniture, house finishings of wood, etc. The total exports of railway cars and other vehicles fell off from \$10,959,712 in 1898 to \$9,856,453 in 1899, but this is explained by the heavy decline in cycles (included under this heading) from \$7,092,197 in 1898 to \$4,820,284 in 1899. The sales abroad of railway cars and other vehicles, except cycles, rose from \$3,867,515 in 1898 to \$5,036,169 in 1899.

"In addition to the Treasury tables giving the exports and imports of the United States during 1899, which are reprinted for purposes of comparison, a statement of the trade of the more important commercial nations, with the relative share of the United States, has been compiled from various sources in order that a comprehensive picture of the trade of the world in its most recent phases may be presented. Following these, the Review treats of each country separately under the proper geographical division."

Mainz Likes Our Lard Now.

Under date of March 6, 1900, Consul Schumann, at Mainz, transmits the following:

The State penitentiary of this city in advertising for bids for supplies, among other articles requests 2,200 pounds of lard, either German or American (white label brand). This is certainly very gratifying, taking into consideration that only a few years ago American lard was practically tabooed in this city and great efforts were made to prohibit its sale.

LANE & CO. TO INCREASE FACILITIES.

The success attained by the special packings of R. D. Lane & Co. and the increase of business has caused the firm to move to more commodious premises. From May 1 they will remove from 81-83 Centre street to their new factory, 210 and 212 Canal street, where new machinery is now being installed. We are pleased to hear of the prosperity of this firm as we know from previous experience that Mr. Lane is a very practical man and understands the manufacture of packing perfectly, being, we are sure, second to none in that particular line.

INTEREST BY FOREIGNERS IN AMERICAN MEATS.

All visitors to the Chicago plant of Swift and Company sign their name in a visitor's register, and a glance over this register for last week shows visitors from the following countries: England, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Greece, China, and Japan. It would be difficult to find more convincing proof of the interest taken in American meats than this. But last week was not an exception, as visitors of practically all these nationalities are a weekly occurrence at the Chicago stockyards.

Retail Department

PILLS AND BUSINESS.

Did you ever feel blank in your head? Did you ever feel that your brain space was simply a cavity stuffed with mush? Did you ever feel that you had to force yourself to do some important thing which seemed the more important because you feel too stale and hard to "get a move on you?" Most business men feel this way about springtime; some feel it at times all the year around because they "had a night of it." A great many hard-working and hard-thinking men feel it as a result of overworking their stomachs or their brains. Whatever the cause of that sluggish tired feeling, never try to do an important thing which will affect your business until the mental elasticity has resumed its freshness and active tone. You cannot force your mind to think until it is free and ready to move along without being pushed.

More harm is done to business and to the business man by this kind of mental force than is suspected. Liken the brain to a tired, worn-out cart horse, then fancy yourself crowding and pushing this horse with a bigger load.

We once knew a lovely, sweet woman who was unduly blue in spirits over seeming misfortune. At her church the minister came to her and feelingly inquired: "Sister, you look sad. How is the Lord with you?" "I don't know, sir. My husband is not well, things seem to annoy me. I feel dejected. I'm afraid the Lord is not with us just now." "You're bilious, Sister. Take a dose of blue mass. The Lord's all right," said the parson and he moved on.

The above is true of most dejection. Take a pill and see what a wonderful influence such an anti-bilious little thing will have upon your personal feelings, and upon your business in languid springtime.

WILL THE GOVERNOR VETO?

The hearing given by Governor Roosevelt last week to the marketmen of New York State evinced a disposition on the part of the chief executive of the State to proceed advisedly before affixing his signature to the bill itself or to a veto of the anti-trading stamp bill which has just been passed by the Legislature at Albany. The constitutionality of the act has been raised against it. In view of the fact that somewhat similar measures have been declared illegal in other States the Governor of the Empire State is taking legal advice before placing on the statute books an enactment which will involve nearly every court of law in the State in expensive hearings immediately the act goes into effect. Trading stamps are an incumbrance upon the retail business. They have become an incubus to the retail mind

and justly so. The speeches which told Governor Roosevelt last week of the evils of the trading coupon were conclusive and, we believe, removed any doubt which His Excellency had as to the justness of the law if there were no legal barriers to bar its going into effect. Governor Roosevelt will take ten days to look into all of the phases of this measure so important to the retail trade; then he will sign yea or nay to the bill. This executive act is the only barrier in the way of the anti-trading stamp law. It is hoped that the law will let this act in and thus give the marketmen of this country some measure of justice.

To Corn Beef for Drying.

Cut a round of beef into four pieces. Rub each piece lightly with salt on all sides and let it stand a day. Make a brine from one tub of water, half a pound of sugar, a teaspoonful of powdered saltpeter and salt until the brine will float an egg. Put the meat into this brine and allow it to remain two weeks. Cover it carefully and look at it frequently. See that the brine covers the meat; if it does not, make a little more and add to it. At the end of two weeks take out the meat and hang it in a cool place to dry. Corned beef may be smoked, but many persons think smoking destroys its flavor.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Higgs and Pigs.

John Higgs, whose body now lies in the Cheltenham Parish Churchyard, has this epitaph upon his tombstone:

Here lies John Higgs,
A famous man for killing pigs;
For killing pigs was his delight,
Both morning, afternoon and night.
Both heats and colds he did endure,
Which no physician e'er could cure.
His knife is laid, his work is done,
I hope to Heaven his soul has gone.

** Samuel C. Hendrickson, of the meat firm of Brower & Hendrickson, at Asbury Park, N. J., has accepted the position of manager of the Murphy Farm, at Deal, in that State.

** Brave little Michael Hanley, the son of Michael Hanley, who works at the United Dressed Beef Company's abattoir, Forty-fourth street and First avenue, New York city, was killed by being crushed under the wheels of a van last Friday afternoon while carrying his father's dinner over to him. He was late and was hurrying over there. Little Mike was only about 7 years old. The truck was one owned by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, and it was standing at its accustomed place at the big packinghouse, Forty-fifth street and First avenue, when Mike dodged under it just as the driver backed. He could not see the boy. The little fellow still clutched the dinner pail while the ponderous wheels of the big yellow meat van crushed out his young life. It was a sad but unavoidable mishap.

Retail marketmen have generally been able to do fairly well this season as meats are reasonably low in proportion to the price of live stock.

MEAT LECTURE TO LADIES.

The members of the Domestic Science class of Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, visited the Harlem packinghouse, One Hundred and Twentieth street and Third avenue, New York city, to attend a demonstration of meat cutting by Charles O'Connor last Monday afternoon.

Mr. O'Connor welcomed the class on behalf of Mr. Richard Webber, the proprietor of the packinghouse, and then spoke for two hours, explaining the cutting, and the use of each cut, giving their value and quality compared with each other.

A side of beef, two lambs, a sheep and a calf were cut up. The demonstration which was given in a properly furnished lecture room, fitted so that it had the appearance of a choice cut butcher shop, was much appreciated by the visitors, and through their instructor, Miss Edith Baker, expressed their thanks for Mr. Webber's kindness.

Mr. O'Connor and his assistants, Henry Mous, chief of Webber's order department; August Schumacher, head of the special department, and Henry Kinkle, head of the veal department, received their share of thanks and congratulations for the able way in which they had conducted themselves.

"Professor" O'Connor talked so nicely and pleasantly about meat as to create the refined artistic feeling for it. The skilled cutters who so easily divided it into the several culinary parts did it so well and so neatly as to divest the whole scene of the shudders which come of surgery or the revulsion which usually fills the female soul at the sight of freshly cut flesh. The parts were handled so tenderly and carefully that the idea of an art demonstration became more prevalent than that of dissecting an animal carcass. The whole process brought out the fact conspicuously that every employee of the Harlem Packinghouse is an adept and a full-fledged graduate in his particular line of work. All of this is in keeping with the thoroughness of Richard Webber's methods and with the perfect system of his model plant.

The students of Pratt institute became so intensely involved in the instructive work before them that they expressed regret when the fluent lecturer and his staff of skilful carcass surgeons were through. They were surprised to find that what seemed to them only a few minutes had been nearly three hours. The copious notes which each had taken looked like the day's notes of a long examination for the Civil Service. These young ladies say that they now know more about meat and have more respect for it than they ever thought there was in the complicated subject of meat. They raised their already high opinion of Mr. Webber for his generosity in contributing this unique and instructive lecture to their course of studies.

If the larger butchers all over the country would enter upon a campaign of instruction of this kind with their customers selling would be quicker and more profitable, while buying would be easier and more satisfactory. If also the butcher shop were turned into more of a meat parlor ladies would have less aversion to shopping in them. For these practical lessons both the retail trade and the home owe Richard Webber and his advanced ideas a deal of thanks. The Harlem Packinghouse is fortunate to have such a fluent, capable and graceful a lecturer as Mr. Charles O'Connor.

Col. John F. Hobbs, of The National Provisioner, was present and seemed much interested in what he saw and heard.

** The amount of meat seizures by the Board of Health meat inspectors for week ending Wednesday, April 18: Beef, 3,400 lbs.; pork, 5,285 lbs.; veal, 2,750 lbs.; mutton, 640 lbs.; poultry, 3,400 lbs.; total, 17,475 lbs.

AMENDMENTS TO BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The National Association of Credit Men forwarded a memorial to Congress recommending the following amendments to the existing "Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States":

"Your memorialist represents the largest organized body of credit-giving in this country, and it is accordingly qualified to speak understandingly and with emphasis in behalf of those interests regarding the act referred to. The enactment of this measure was hailed by those who extend credit as a deserved and beneficent deliverance from the unjust and chaotic system of State laws on the question of insolvency with which for many years they had to contend. They welcomed the era created by this law, when the honest debtor would be emancipated from that legal bondage, which negated the usefulness he might be able to manifest in the business world, and all creditors, great and small, poor and rich, would enjoy inviolable equality before the law in the distribution of insolvent estates.

"The operations of the law up to this time have vindicated the hopes and desires of the mercantile community in the particulars referred to, but, sensitive to the fact that the amendment of certain provisions of this law would make it more effective in behalf of those objects at which it is aimed, namely, the protection of the honest debtor and creditor, as against those who have been guilty of dishonesty, your memorialist earnestly solicits your consideration of and favorable action upon the changes, modifications and amendments incorporated in the bill introduced by the Hon. George W. Ray, of New York, and known as House Bill No. 9882, and your memorialist further desires to record its cordial commendation of that proposed measure."

The main features of the Ray bill above referred to are:

Section 3. Acts of Bankruptcy.—Amended so that hereafter the fact of a corporation applying for or being put in the hands of a trustee or receiver shall constitute an act of bankruptcy.

Sec. 4. Who May Become Bankrupts.—Amended so that any unincorporated company owing debts, or any corporation engaged in manufacturing * * * or mercantile pursuits, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt under certain conditions by the written consent of stockholders holding at least one-half of the stock of such corporation, with this distinction that it does not release its officers or stockholders, as such, from any statutory liability under the laws of a State or Territory of the United States.

Sec. 14. Discharges When Granted.—Amended so that no one declared bankrupt can apply for discharge under this law until two months have expired after such declaration, so that creditors may have a reasonable opportunity to examine the bankrupt, this in place of one month as the law stands to-day; also, that the burden is not on the creditors to show that the destruction of books of account or failure to keep books was in intent of fraud, or it is not necessary to show it was in contemplation of bankruptcy, but it limits the time of such destruction of books or failure to keep books to the time the law went into effect in 1898; also, that he may not receive his discharge if he has obtained goods on credit, which he has not paid for or returned, by means of a materially false statement in writing; or made a fraudulent preference which has not been surrendered within ten days after the demand of the receiver or trustee; or made a fraudulent transfer of any property; or where his bankruptcy has been materially contributed to by gambling.

Sec. 21. Evidence.—Amended so that a wife may now be called into court or before the

referee to be examined concerning the acts, conduct or property of a bankrupt.

Heretofore a wife has not been a competent witness.

Sec. 64. Debts Which Have a Priority.—Amended so that taxes on a homestead, claimed by the bankrupt or set off to him as exempt, shall be a lien on the homestead and not paid out of the general assets.

The object of the Credit Men's Association in seeking the above is to urge the "adoption of such methods and measures as will tend to surround the extension of credit in all branches with as many protective safeguards as it is reasonable and possible to employ. In conformity with this object it has naturally invited and sought such character of legislative assistance and relief as would enable it to accomplish the purposes for which it was organized."

THE BROSIUS PURE FOOD BILL.

The following is the text of the Brosius pure food bill now before Congress, about which so much is now being said:

That for the purpose of protecting the commerce in food products and drugs between the several States and in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States and foreign countries, the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture into a bureau of chemistry, which shall have the direction of the chemical work of the present Division of Chemistry and of the chemical work of the other executive departments whose respective heads may apply to the Secretary of Agriculture for such collaboration, and which shall also be charged with the inspection of food and drug products, as hereinafter provided in this act.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, under which the director of the Bureau of Chemistry shall procure from time to time, or cause to be procured and analyzed, or cause to be analyzed or examined chemically, microscopically or otherwise, samples of foods and drugs offered for sale in original unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or from a foreign country or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers and other employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and to make such publication of the results of examinations and analyses as he may deem proper.

Sec. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or foreign country, or who, having received, shall deliver in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person any such articles so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States such adulterated, mixed, misbranded

or imitated foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offence be fined not exceeding \$200 for the first offence and for each subsequent offence not exceeding \$300, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That the director of the Bureau of Chemistry shall make, or cause to be made, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, examinations of specimens of foods and drugs offered for sale in original unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, which may be collected from time to time in various parts of the country. If it shall appear from any such examination that any of the provisions of this act have been violated, the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis, duly authenticated by the analyst under oath.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 5. That the term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States pharmacopoeia or national formulary for internal or external use. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man, domestic animals, whether simple, mixed or compound. The term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement regarding the ingredients or substances contained in such article, which statement shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to State, Territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

(To be continued.)

Artificial Coloring of Butter.

The vexed question concerning the artificial coloring of butter is pertinently dealt with by Professor J. P. Sheldon, of England. "The chief reason," he says, "why the question of coloring butter artificially is being so much discussed is the advent of margarine as a competitor to butter. Margarine, as many are fain to believe, would stand a poor enough chance in the market against butter if it were not colored in imitation of butter; and it is this fraudulent point in margarine that has made people critical as to the moral right or wrong of coloring pale butter to make it look rich. Granted that it is a fraud on the public to color margarine to resemble butter, the question arises—how far is it defensible to color inferior butter to resemble superior butter? And out of this arises the further question. How can it be fairly demanded that margarine people desist from using coloring matter, as they like? The problem might be finally solved, perhaps, by prohibiting both parties from using such artificial color; but what would the dairymaid say to that? That the margarine people have no moral right to claim to use it, might be taken as clear enough, but then what about the right of the butter-makers? There can be but little doubt that Parliament would far more easily see its way to prohibiting the use of artificial color in margarine if only the use of it in butter did not stand in the way. Are the butter-makers prepared to facilitate the decision of Parliament by voluntarily relinquishing the practice may of them have followed so long?"

Local and Personal

** G. F. Swift left Saturday night for Chicago. His trip abroad seemed to do him a world of good in a lot of ways.

** G. J. Osborne has resigned as manager of Swift and Company's East Side market, at Forty-fourth street and First avenue, New York city. He has a good many friends in the trade who will regret this.

** Wallie Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, Forty-third street and First avenue, is again at his desk, after a week's absence through indisposition. When Wallie is away a gloom is felt in the trade for, sick or well, he always has a smile and a pleasant word for every one. All are glad to see his kind and cheering face again at his desk. Colds are the lot of most of us at this season.

** E. D. Matteson, of Swift and Company's West Thirty-ninth street place, has been transferred to manage the company's important East Side market at Forty-fourth street and First avenue, New York city. Mr. Matteson is a well qualified man in the small stock line and is a mover of meats.

** L. Samuels, the shrewd treasurer of the United Dressed Beef Company, of New York city, was indisposed during the end of the week. He has a severe cold which clogged him up and "hauled him off the roost" for two or three days. Any man who hustles at all hours in this sort of weather will have to hustle into bed sooner or later, as a penalty.

** Mr. Callahan, of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co., Forty-fifth street and First avenue, New York city, was in the country on Wednesday "fixing up" his "palace" and "domain." When everything is in order and the places marked out for the chickens and the trees he will have a nice country home.

** A big fat West Side New York city butcher says that those who wish to take the "Sprague bake" for their surplus avoidrupois can do so, but as for him he'll take his as usual. When he gets ready for the "clam bake" process he will ship himself to an honest cannibal "chef" and have an honest job made of business. He doesn't believe in cooking oleo out of live people for medicine.

** The New York Veal & Mutton Company had a fine run of veal carcasses last week, killing 3,500 calves for the New York city trade. Of course, this is the veal season, but Bennie Kann and his company can scratch up a pretty high water mark at that.

** J. Maher is now the chief of books of Swift and Company's East Side market in New York city. He came over, by transfer, from the company's West Side slaughterhouse at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street. He is a careful accountant.

** D. J. Long, the well known and popular head bookkeeper at Swift and Company's East Side (New York city) market, has been promoted to an important position of a similar kind at the company's newly acquired big plant at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. The butcher trade speaks in high terms of Mr. Long, so his advancement is on his merits.

** Edward F. Swift sailed for Europe this week on a recreation trip. Of course, if any frisky business affair trots around under his eye he will be likely to see it and pass his eye over it. He has a host of friends on both sides of the Atlantic who are always glad to see him.

** Mr. Slater, who ran a butcher shop at Monticello, N. Y., has sold his market interest in that place to L. D. McCormick, and gone to New York city, to enter business there.

** Reuche & Steperak's well-known meat market at Spruce street, Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed Sunday night by fire, caused by an incendiary.

** I. H. Anderson and H. W. Lane have started in the retail meat business at 225 Preston street, Jackson, Tenn. Jack Miller is the lightning cutter in the line. Ring 'phone 575.

** Frank W. Rice, late of North Adams, Mass., has bought the meat market of Perry J. Ayres at Pittsfield, in that State. He takes possession May 1. Mr. Rice worked for E. P. Wood, of Pittsfield, nearly eight years.

** Butcher John F. Linehan, of Jackson and Michigan streets, Milwaukee, Wis., must have fallen in softer places than most marketmen, as he has just bought a \$10,000 residence. Most meat cutters have to live over or under the store.

** G. J. Edwards, of Swift and Company's Chicago staff, has been promoted to the managership of the company's important general branch office at 32 Tenth avenue, New York city. Mr. Noyes had to relinquish that part of the Eastern work because of the large responsibility devolving upon him in connection with the company's business in the East.

** John Fortune, the well known marketman who lives at 319 Plymouth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a tenderhearted and humane man. He went into court and pleaded for the life of his dog, which the insistence of a mute caused the magistrate to kill. As Fortune can't write fast enough to "cuss" as he feels he has to let the dumb man carry the laurels.

** Out in Oklahoma the poultry business is becoming very important. Guthrie, in that Territory, alone ships thousands of cases, and the whole of Oklahoma ships about 200,000 dozen (2,400,000) eggs per week for February and March, or about 20,000,000 eggs in two months.

** F. F. Garner, of Dodge City, Kan., has a six-legged calf. The two surplus legs grow at the top of the left shoulder and hang down.

The monstrosity is about six months old and was dropped in Arizona. Now for the six-legged yell: "Hi! y! the only living one in captivity."

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Rochester Hide, Skin and Fat Melting Association, of Rochester, N. Y., recently incorporated, is composed of about 50 of the leading butchers of that city. The butchers found that their brother butchers carelessly handled the skins and thus gave them lower grade, lower value or both. They propose to eliminate the middleman and to handle the by-products of their shops personally through their newly-formed association. They are aware of the fact that the two New York city associations turn out 10,000 skins per month and handle hundreds of thousands of pounds of fat annually. Syracuse is forming a similar association. There are co-operative associations at Boston, Philadelphia, Toronto, Watertown and Binghamton as well as New York city. The officers of the Rochester association have previously been published in The National Provisioner. They are: President, Benjamin Haug; secretary, Joseph F. Vocht; treasurer, Fred J. Blaesl. W. H. Brightman has been secured as manager of the new enterprise, and will have control of the Front street office.

The following is the programme of the Retail Butchers' Association, of Columbus, O., for the occasion of the soldiers' reunion at that city:

One of the features will be a beef-killing contest by butchers of national reputation. The local butchers announce that if the parade of Dewey day is in the morning, they will turn out mounted, several hundred strong.

The question of a programme of sports was discussed at some length and Chairman Minnick finally appointed the men to take charge of organizing the various events as follows:

Tug of war between two of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city, in charge of Colonel A. G. Chapman.

Balloon ascension, to be arranged by Comrade Fox.

Jumping horse contest, Captain J. E. Minnick.

Gentlemen's road race and ladies' wagon race, horses to be classified, arrangements to be made by Harry Galloway, Martin Kellner and Charles Cloud.

Sack race, wheelbarrow race and greased pig race, Joseph Shafer.

Old soldiers' race, from one to ten miles, Valentine Haas.

At a meeting of the Retail Butchers' Association, at which 42 out of 53 members was present, it was unanimously decided that, as far as the butchers were concerned, the trading stamps and premium stamps must go. None to be given out after to-night. By order of The President.

Altoona, Pa., April 6, 1900.

The Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Association, of Newburgh, N. Y., has made new rules. The new rule closes the stores on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock, leaving them open to any hour on Friday and Saturday evenings. This arrangement is a temporary compromise until the hours are permanently settled.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. Messrs. B. HELLER & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanzibar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of same to the meat and provision trades.
Yours very truly,
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,
M. E. STURCKE, Pa. D., Chief Chemist,
NEW YORK, AUG. 15TH, 1894.

ZANZIBAR-CARBON

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

WE. FIGURE THIS WAY.

All we want is an opportunity to convince you that it is to your advantage to use Zanzibar Carbon, and kindly ask you to write for Sample, Catalogue and Price List. Those who have tested Zanzibar Carbon, prefer it to all other coloring matter.

B. HELLER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
249-253 S. JEFFERSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sample and go page book on coloring meats and sausage, FREE.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, April 20, 1900.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Sicherman, J., 1695 Lexington ave., to E. Diamond (Filed April 19)..... \$160

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Finkelstein, Morris, 390 Grand st., and Harry Lipsky (filed April 19)..... \$100

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, April 20, 1900.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Meyer & Bruning, 762 2d ave., to Grisede Bros. (Filed April 13)..... 3,000
Geraci, G., 40 Spring, to A. Di Maico (Filed April 13)..... 300
Reiss, Jonas, 63 2d ave., to B. Paigen (filed April 14)..... 400
Rosenberg, F., 240 Rivington st., to S. Levin (filed April 14)..... 273
Narsberg, M., 75 East 4th st., to M. Levin (filed April 14)..... 365
Delfavero, D., 2210 3d ave., to Balzarini & Gazzali (filed April 17)..... 300
Hubner, A. R., 500 1/2 East 134th st., to C. Furcht (R.) (filed April 18)..... 1,338
Morris, A., 479 6th ave., to H. Dumolin (filed April 19)..... 300
Froelich, Joe, 161-163 Lexington ave., to J. Dausner (filed April 19)..... 150
Diamond, Fanny, 92 East 4th st., to M. Weissberg (filed April 19)..... 300
Magri, F., 256 Elizabeth st., to F. Levacean (R) (filed April 19)..... 700

Bills of Sale.

Bertani, P. M., 9 Christopher st., to G. Grosse (filed April 13)..... \$500
Di Maico, A., 40 Spring st., to G. Garaci (filed April 13)..... 1,300
Pilmer & Hammer, 86 Prince st., to Ida Prince (filed April 14)..... 1,200
Meyer, Rich., 1465 Madison ave., to A. Schildt (filed April 14)..... 900
Levine, S., 408 Cherry st., to S. Werner (filed April 17)..... 250
Balzarini & Gazzali, 2210 3d ave., to Paragallo & Delfavero (filed April 17) 3,100
Geeb, Rosa, 1502 1st ave., to Rosa Roth (filed April 18)..... 2,000
Lambkin, Herman, 588 9th ave., to H. Schmutsch (filed April 18)..... 3,500
Greve, L., 474 Hudson st., J. G. Misttu (filed April 18)..... 1,300
Rosenbaum, Louis, 292 Stanton, to J. Langner (filed April 19)..... 300

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Hickson, John J., 315 Nostrand ave., to Herman E. Kemper (filed April 13)..... \$150
Mathisen, Edward W. E., 490 Atlantic ave., to Hans Abrahamson (filed April 14)..... 400
Medford, Joseph W., 546 Union st., to Nicholas Geaner (filed April 16)..... 115
Cox, James H., 233 Duffield st., to Restaurant Fixt. Co. (filed April 16) 200
McKinney, James A., 788 and 804 Flatbush ave., to Nelson Smith (filed April 17)..... 171
Wilkins, John, 1027 Broadway, to Claus Wilkins (filed April 17)..... 2,000

Bills of Sale.

Autskolsky, Jacob, 74 Park ave., to Jacob Ambush (filed April 16)..... \$335

** Elbert H. Martin, of Martin & Murray, the egg dealers at 15 Harrison street, New York city, has decided to apply for a receiver for a dissolution of the firm. The firm is only a year old. The partners do not agree.

New Shops.

Charles Searles has opened his new meat market at Central avenue, Cedarhurst, N. Y. Marketman Dammon is installing a new retail meat business at Tacoma, Wash.

The new Wichita Market, 241 North Main street, Wichita, Kan., opened for business last week.

William Jenkins has rented premises at the corner of Union and Main streets, Newark, N. Y., for his new meat market.

Regers & Bubar have opened their new meat market at Hartland, N. B.

Frank Manzer has opened his new meat market at the Dalrymple Block, North Norwich, N. Y.

L. K. Rogers and William Potter run the new "Parlor Meat Market" at Canton, N. Y., in the Ames Block.

T. J. Woodward & Son are the proprietors of the new and successful meat market, etc., at Fort Smith, Ark.

Hall Parker have started a provision and grocery store at Main street, Waverly, Conn.

Business Changes.

J. Bresee & Son now run their meat market at the J. Holmes' store, Norwich street, Holmeville, N. Y.

F. H. Bogart, Jr., has bought the market of Nell Bros., of Hawley, at Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. Marjorie Clement has to make disposition of the butcher shop of her disappeared husband, located at 65 Willow street, Woonsocket, R. I.

S. H. Mason has retired from the retail meat business at Prosser, Wash.

Stephen Dean has sold his meat business at Wantagh, N. Y., to a butcher on the north side of the same town.

Sam C. Henickson, of Asbury Park, N. J., has retired from the market business of his firm and will manage the Murphy Farm, at Deal, in that State.

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Caldwell Bros., Monticello; meat; Young Bennett succeeds.

CONNECTICUT.—V. Minks, Hartford; meat; sold out.—H. Wehrley, Hartford; meats; damaged by fire.—David Turkington & Son, Morris; butchers; senior member dead (David Turkington, Public Market) (not inc.); New Britain, W. L. White, proprietor; sold out, to take effect May 1.—Thomas Bros., Bristol; fish; petition in bankruptcy.—A. L. Thomas, Hartford; meat; petition in bankruptcy.

GEORGIA.—Feiler Bros. & Co., Columbus; provisions, etc.; dissolved; to discontinue.

INDIANA.—Shaw & Co., Crawfordsville; retail meat; succeeded by Edwards & Linn.

MAINE.—L. F. Bean & Co., Bangor; provisions; sold out.—F. J. Fournier & Co., Biddeford; retail provisions; F. J. Fournier retired.—Pinkham & Scott, Lincoln; provisions, etc.; M. H. & H. L. Scott, sold R. E. \$300.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Jacob Ourish, Boston; provisions, etc.; assigned.—Wm. Holtam; Hyde Park; provisions; assigned.—N. W. Edson & Co., Lynn; provisions, etc.; assigned.—W. J. Cutliff, Boston; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage \$1,000, discharged.—E. V. Warren, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$1,000.—F. J. Shurtleff, Middleboro; provisions; sold R. E., \$1.—Prince & Stevens, Somerville; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$375, discharged.

MICHIGAN.—W. H. Berridge, Flint; meat, etc.; succeeded by Berridge & Son.—Payne Bros., Grand Rapids; meats, etc.; succeeded by Jesse Van Duinen.

MONTANA.—H. F. Allen & Co., Red Lodge; meat; dissolved.—Johnson & Swezey, Helena; prod.; chattel mortgage, \$1,016.

NEBRASKA.—M. L. Firoved, Beatrice; meats; succeeded by N. Woodring.—A. J. Loyd, Plainview; meats; removed to Hooper.

NEW JERSEY.—Theo. Joergens, Jersey City; meat; chattel mortgage, \$384.—M. Bussler, Town of Union; meat, etc.; bill of sale (butchers' fixtures), \$1,000.

NEW YORK STATE.—Joseph Harby, Walton; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$1,300.

OHIO.—C. W. Ingledone & Co., Lima; meat; sold out.—J. G. Maier, Bellefontaine; butcher; R. E. mortgage, \$600.

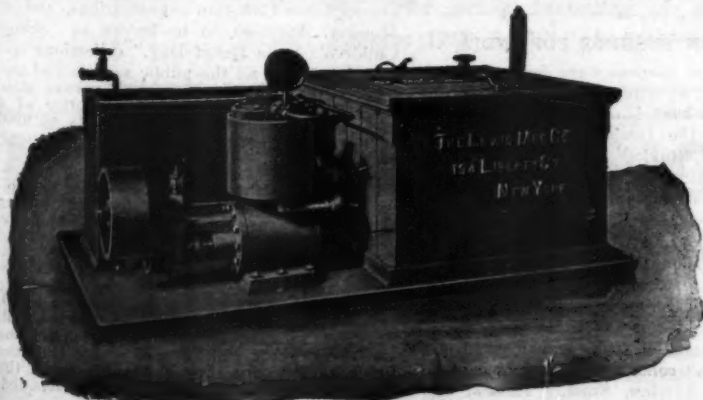
PENNSYLVANIA.—Jos. Hellstern, Johnstown; meats; damaged by fire.

RHODE ISLAND.—G. A. Wellman, Cranston; fish; chattel mortgage, \$760.

UTAH.—Hicken Bros., Heber; meat; sold out.—H. Straw, Springville; meat; sold out.

WISCONSIN.—B. Campbell & Son, Evansville; meat; B. Campbell withdraws.—P. J. Boehm, Milwaukee; meat; Louis Schieble succeeds.—Geo. Wolfe, Evansville; meat; H. Hayward, succeeds.

THE PORTABLE ICE MACHINE



Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice

in 24 hours with 1½ H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all set up, ready to operate, except power.

PRICE, \$450.00.

For Catalogue, address

THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Havemeyer Building, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 647,463. ANIMAL EXTRICATOR. John L. Beck, Scotia, Neb. Filed May 13, 1899. Serial No. 716,618.
- 647,514. LIQUEFACTION OF AIR. O. P. Ostergren, New York; assignor of one-half to Samuel M. Gardenhin, same place. Filed Aug. 26, 1899. Serial No. 728,544.
- 647,531. DRYING AND PULVERIZING APPARATUS. Jonas J. Seidner, Baltimore, Md. Filed June 29, 1899. Serial No. 722,320.
- 647,563. HOG CATCHER. Sanford Gasser, Sherman, Mich. Filed Feb. 13, 1899. Serial No. 705,396.
- 647,763. BUTTER PRINTING AND GAUGING MACHINE. Jesse Schaefer, Berlinsville, Pa. Filed Aug. 15, 1899. Serial No. 727,262.
- 647,822. SOAP PRESS. Enos J. Forrester, St. Louis, Mo.; assignor to C. W. Walls and F. H. Walls, same place. Filed March 13, 1899. Serial No. 708,946.
- 647,835. APPARATUS FOR MIXING FERTILIZERS. E. U. Holton, Baltimore, Md. Filed June 15, 1899. Serial No. 720,651.
- 647,877. CREAM SEPARATOR. S. M. Redfield, Maryville, Mo. Filed Jan. 9, 1900. Serial No. 907.
- 647,925. REFRIGERATING MILK CAN. H. M. Kirby, Keokuk, Iowa. Filed Oct. 18, 1899. Serial No. 734,035.

Trade-Marks.

- 34,490. FISH IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS. The National Packing Company, Port Angeles, Wash. Filed March 22, 1900. Essential feature.—The word "Antisept." Used since Feb. 10, 1900.
- 34,500. SOAP FOR TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES. The Patent Borax Company, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Filed March 22, 1900. Essential feature.—The word "Calasko." Used since Oct. 25, 1899.
- 34,501. BORAX. The Patent Borax Company, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Filed March 22, 1900. Essential feature.—The word "Calasko." Used since Oct. 25, 1899.
- 34,502. PREPARATIONS OF BORAX FOR CERTAIN NAMED USES. The Patent Borax Company, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Filed March 22, 1900. Essential feature.—The word "Calasko." Used since Oct. 25, 1899.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW—

The contract deliveries of city in hhds. for the week had to go in at 5½ for about 225 hhds. as it was the basis of the last sale, nothing having been done this week. But we think that city in hhds. would bring 5½, if it could be had for a limited quantity at least; it is not on offer for this month's delivery, as well sold up, but the May production will soon be offered.

COTTONSEED OIL—

The close of the market shows no change from the features in our review. There is a strong feeling, but it is likely that a further advance will be delayed until the oil over the South is better secured, as the general compound lard makers after buying largely last week are now quite over buying. There are strong foreign markets but no increase of demand thence. Marseilles is getting more Coprah than at this time last year, and making the oil from this helps them more than then to be indifferent over buying cotton oil. For prime yellow in New York, 38½ was bid by an exporter to-day for May and early June delivery, and it could be bought at 39. Of crude in tanks, 10 tanks sold in the near Atlantic and Valley sections, at 31@31½. In New York, sales of 250 barrels winter yellow at 42; 300 barrels prime yellow at 39.

Chicago.....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam.....	7.27½ a	...
Prime steam.....	7.25 a	...
Neutral.....	8.25 a	...
Compound.....	6½ a	7

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	a	8
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	54 a	...
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1.....	48 a	...
Lard oil, No. 1.....	43 a	...
Lard oil, No. 2.....	40 a	...
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1.....	46 a	...
Lard oil, No. 1.....	41 a	...
Lard oil, No. 2.....	38 a	...
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	52 a	...
Neatfoot oil, Pure.....	52 a	...
Neatfoot oil, No. 1.....	47½ a	...
Tallow oil.....	48 a	...

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	5½ a	6
No. 2.....	4¾ a	5
Edible tallow.....	6 a	6½

GREASES.

Brown.....	4½ a	...
Yellow.....	4½ a	...
White, A.....	5½ a	5½
White, B.....	4½ a	5
Bone.....	5 a	...

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1½ a	1½
Inferior or black fat.....	1½ a	2
Suet.....	8 a	...
Shop bones, per 100 lb.....	30 a	41

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	a	36
Crude, in tanks.....	a	32
Butter oils, in barrels.....	a	40

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.20	...
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.00	...
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit.....	1.90	...
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	21.00	...
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	19.00	...
Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	17.00	...
Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton.....	14.50	...
Ground raw bones.....	25.00	...
Ground steam bones.....	19.00	...

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1.....	\$200 a \$250 per ton	65-70 lb av
Hoofs.....	\$25.00 to \$26.00 per ton	...
Round shin bones.....	\$33.00 to \$36.00 per ton	...
Flat shin bones.....	\$41.00 to \$43.00 per ton	...
Thigh bones.....	\$130.00 per ton, 90-100 lb av	...

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork tenderloins.....	11 a	11½
Pork loins.....	8¼ a	8½
Spare ribs.....	4½ a	5
Trimnings.....	5½ a	6
Boston butts.....	7 a	7½
Cheek meat.....	a	3½

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar.....	4½ a	...
White, clarified sugar.....	5 a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar.....	5½ a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	77½ a	...
Lard, tierces.....	87½ a	...
Lard oil, Extra.....	52 a	...

A MILLION BUSHELS FOR INDIA.

The people of Kansas have inaugurated a movement for securing funds wherewith to send 1,000,000 bushels of Kansas corn or its equivalent to the famine-stricken people of India. Gov. Stanley is chairman of the committee having this work in charge. Its secretary and business agent is T. J. Anderson and the treasurer, F. D. Coburn, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

By proclamation the Governor has called upon the people of the State to make their contributions of corn on Saturday, April 28, which will be known as "India Corn Day." On Sunday, April 29, to be known as "India Relief Sunday," collections of money will be taken in all churches, Sunday schools, and

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE.

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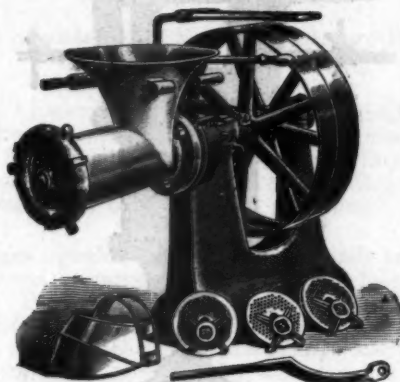
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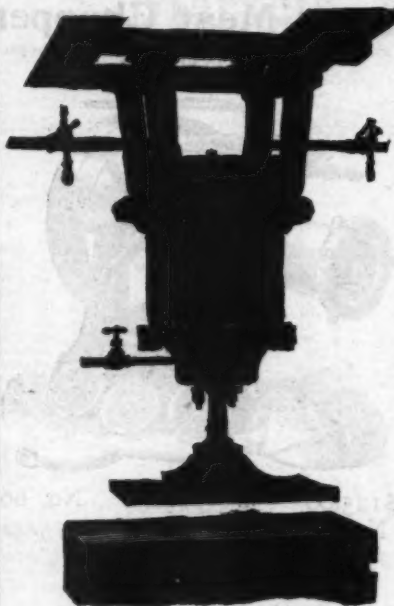
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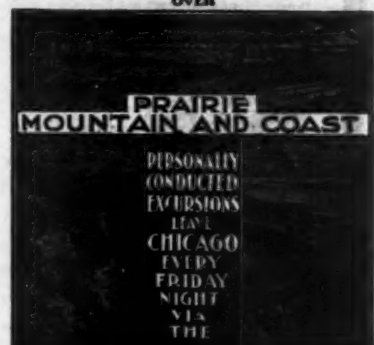
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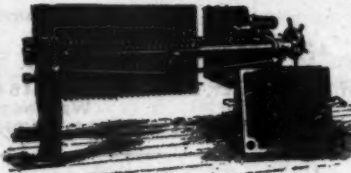
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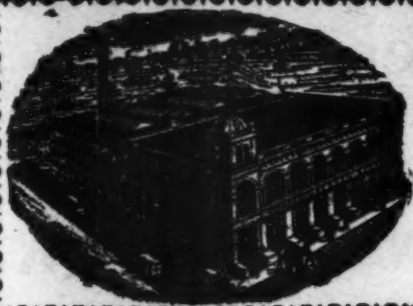
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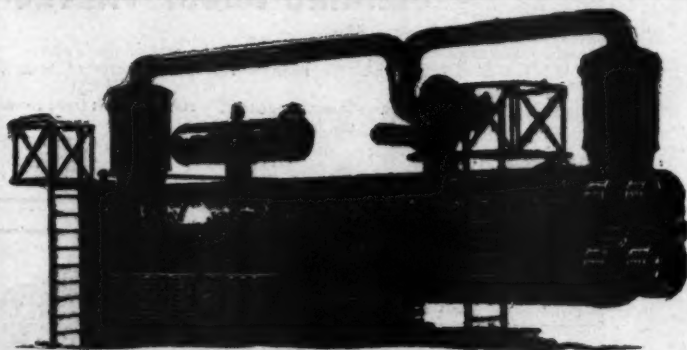
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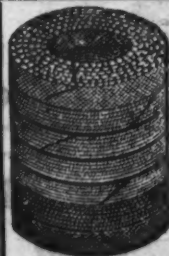
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